FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JANUARY 1986

Lebanon

Israeli warplanes attacked three Palestinian "terrorist" targets south of Sidon early 29 January, Jerusalem radio announced. The targets were buildings belonging to the PFLP, the PFLP-General Command, and the dissident Fatah faction led by Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha. The attack killed one person and wounded four others, according to Beirut radio.

Libya

Tripoli television denied reports that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sent a message to Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi offering to "make efforts" among Arab states and the Palestinians if the United States refrained from attacking Libya. Meanwhile, JANA's political editor said that in rejecting a U.S. appeal for an economic boycott against Libya, the EEC countries have shown that they are interested in continued cooperation with Libya and that their interests toward the "Arab homeland" are "completely different" from those of the United States.

In another development, Col al-Qadhdhafi returned to Tripoli following a meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in the Algerian border town of I-N-Amenas, Tripoli television reported. Bendjedid affirmed Algeria's "solidarity" with Libya with regard to U.S. "threats" and "provocations" off the Libyan coast and the two sides agreed on the need to strengthen their relations, the report added. Al-Qadhdhafi also sent a congratulatory cable to Yoweri Museveni, leader of the Ugandan National Resistance Army (NRA), in which he said that the NRA's battle victory "has affirmed the seriousness of our alliance," JANA reported.

Jordan-PLO

King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held further talks 28 January, continuing their discussions on the peace process and an international conference, Amman television reported. Sources cited by the *JORDAN TIMES* confirmed that the two sides were trying to work out a formula whereby the PLO can accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, disclosing that Husayn and 'Arafat have not yet reached a final agreement and that the talks will continue. The sources said the main obstacle is the U.S. refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in return for the PLO's acceptance of the two resolutions.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi air defenses shot down an Iranian F-5 fighter inside Iraqi territory 29 January, an Iraqi official source told INA. Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, attacked an Iranian military camp, and flew 177 combat missions 28 January, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

DRA

Kabul radio reported that a number of rebels were "crushed" by DRA security forces in Nangarhar and Kabul Provinces.

Pakistan

A new cabinet comprising 22 ministers and 13 ministers of state was sworn in, Karachi radio reported.

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PLO's Qaddumi Condemns U.S.'Hostile' Positions

JN281756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO political department, has condemned the United States and held it responsible for foiling the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move. In statements published in London today, he said that joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts have reached a dead end as a result of Zionist intransigence on one hand and Washington's hostile positions toward the PLO on the other.

He also said that there is no hope that the United States will change its position toward the Palestinian people, stressing taht the United States wants to deal a final blow to the PLO. He added that what is taking place these days is merely maneuvering and procrastination by Washington in order to get concessions from the PLO and force it to recognize UN Resolution 242. Al-Lutf also affirmed that the only language understood by the United States and the Zionist entity is the language of the gun and armed struggle as an option to force them to recognize the Palestinian people's national rights. He called for eliminating Arab differences, for reinforcing joint Arab actions, and for creating a cohesive Arab front to work for the sake of the Palestine question.

Khalaf Carries 'Arafat's Message To Hassan II

JN291016 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Au Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, flew to Rabat yesterday carrying message from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to King Hassan II. Abu Iyad had been participating in the Jordanian-Palestinian talks in Amman.

Further Reportage on 'Arafat's Talks With Husayn

JN261944 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The second round of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks resumed in Amman this evening under the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The Jordanian side to the talks included Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i while the Palestinian side included a number of Palestinian leaders of the organization.

A responsible Palestinian source told the INA correspondent in Amman today that he expects 'Arafat to begin his scheduled tour of a number of African states following the end of his current visit to Jordan with the aim of confronting the Zionist infiltration of Africa and encircling the attempts to restore relations with the Zionist entity as well as briefing the leaders of these states on developments in the Middle East crisis and the Jordanian-Palestinian move.

PLO Submits Proposal

JN281819 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1745 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat held a working session in Amman this afternoon in the presence of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and ranking Jordanian and Palestinian officials in an attempt to reach a formula for an agreement which would allow the two sides to overcome differences toward an international conference on the Middle East.

Informed sources consider this meeting a decisive one which will define the future of Jordanian-Palestinian relations. The talks focus on a new formula the Palestinian command has submitted which will secure U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of a confederal union with Jordan and PLO participation in an international conference in exchange for PLO recognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

Jordan believes that the PLO must recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 because these two resolutions constitute the internationally agreed on basis for the convocation of a conference on the Middle East and also because all parties attending must recognize the conference's basic principles.

Anti-Israeli Military Operations Detailed 28 Jan

JN281851 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT
28 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces General Command has stated the following:

Our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland have killed or wounded several Zionist occupation soldiers and destroyed a number of enemy military vehicles in occupied Palestine over the past 3 days.

The Palestinian spokesman, in a statement yesterday, said that the Palestinian revolution forces centered their recent fedayeen activities on vital Zionist targets in Gaza, Khan Yunis, Kfar Saba, and occupied Jerusalem. He added that three incendiary bomb attacks took place against enemy military vehicles in Gaza and Khan Yunis. The vehicles were destroyed and a number of Zionists were either killed or wounded.

The Palestinian spokesman said that one of the operations was aimed at a center belonging to the enemy army in Kafr Saba. As a result, a fire broke out in the center and caused heavy damage.

Fatah Dissident Spokesman on 29 Jan Israeli Raid

JN291010 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] A spokesman of the Fatah uprising movement has stated that at 0630 today, Israeli warplanes raided the movement's positions on the outskirts of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp near Sidon in southern Lebanon. One of the movement's personnel was killed and four others were injured. The spokesman added that several casualties were sustained among civilians.

The above information has so far not been confirmed by other sources.

PLO Unit Plants Bombs in Jerusalem Restaurant

JN271832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution has stated the following: One of our units operating inside the occupied homeland has succeeded in planting timed explosive charges inside a restaurant frequented by enemy officers and soldiers on King George Street in occupied Jerusalem. The explosives went off last night, completely destroying the restaurant and killing or wounding many enemy officers and soldiers. Zionist first aid ambulances were seen evacuating them from the operations area. Large army, police, and so-called border guard forces rushed to the scene, cordoned it off, and began a large-scale search and arrest campaign. Several Palestinians were detained on the pretext of complicity in the operation. Our combat unit succeeded in withdrawing from the operations area despite these Zionist measures. It is a revolution unto victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Arab League Asked To Consider Spain-Israel Ties

JN281834 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis — Sources at the Arab League General Secretariat in Tunis have said that the Syrian Arab Foreign Ministry has submitted an official memorandum to the League's General Secretariat requesting the inclusion of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the Zionist entity as a topic on the agenda of the emergency session of the Arab League Council scheduled to be held next Thursday.

The Syrian memo says that the Spanish Government's decision comes at a time when Israel still occupies Arab territories and denies the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The decision also comes after Israel's invasion of Lebanon, its occupation of a part of Lebanese national soil, and after the sinful Israeli aggression against fraternal Tunisia. It also coincides with the escalation of Israeli threats against other Arab countries, the stepping up of campaigns of oppression and terrorism against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, and the frequent Zionist entity's violations of Islamic and Christian holy places in occupied cities and villages.

The Syrian memo adds that the Spanish decision is a great stab to traditional Arab-Spanish relations linking the Arab nation and the Spanish people which are several centuries old.

The decision conflicts with the Spanish policy which was based on supporting Arab rights and just causes. In its memo, the Syrian Foreign Ministry pointed out that Spain's establishing diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity, despite the Spanish Government's assertions, can only serve the Zionist enemy at the expense of the Arab nation's rights and interests.

It is also a great contribution to ending Israel's isolation on an international level and to encouraging it to further practice its agressive, expansionist policy. This decision also rewards the aggressor for his aggression.

The memo says that stemming from its concern about the Arab central cause and after carefully studying the subject of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel and its dimensions and repercussions, the Syrian Foreign Ministry feels that a response to this Spanish decision necessitates an urgent, unified Arab position and adopting practical and tangible measures aiming at making the Spanish Government feel the incorrectness of its stand, which will severaly harm Spain's interests and the traditional, historical relations between the Arab nation and the Spanish people.

Khalil Al-Wazir Departs for Belgrade Visit

JN271815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Amman Monday [27 January] for Belgrade on a working visit of several days. During this visit, brother Abu Jihad will hold talks with the Yugoslav defense minister and the chief of staff on developing the ties of mutual cooperation between the PLO and Yugoslavia.

BAHRAIN

Libya's Al-Humaydi Arrives For Brief Visit 28 Jan

GF281040 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 28 Jan (WAKH) — Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Bahrain on a brief visit. Upon arrival he was received by the Bahraini housing minister.

Conveys Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF281458 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1255 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 28 Jan (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, deputy amir of Bahrain, received today Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council.

During the meeting, Maj Al-Khuwaylidi conveyed a verbal message to Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah addressed to Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Khalifah from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the current developments in the Arab region and on the developments of the U.S. stance toward Libya. The Libyan envoy also held talks with Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah on the recent events on the Arab arena and the U.S. threats to Libya.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; and Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, housing minister.

Departs for Kuwait

GF281718 Manama WAKH in English 1625 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Manama, Jan 28 (WAKH) — Member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi left here today for Kuwait after a short visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister, Libyan Official Discuss U.S., Libya

LD291102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jan (KUNA) — Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, met today with Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council in the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The meeting was attended on the Libyan side by the secretary for planning and petroleum, Fauzi al-Shakhshuki, and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Hassuna al-Shawish. On the Kuwait side the meeting was attended by the undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and the director of the minister's office, 'Abdullah Sa'ud al 'Abd al-Razzaq.

A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry told KUNA that during the meeting, Maj al-Khuwaylidi explained the grave dimensions of American threats against Libya. He said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had affirmed to the Libyan official Kuwait's rejection of any foreign threats or interferences against any part of the Arab homeland. He had also stressed that inter-Arab solidarity and the closing of ranks by Arabs are a fundamental and effective factor in deterring any foreign interference in Arab affairs.

The source added that the two sides discussed the dimensions of the American measures freezing Libyan assets in the United States. They also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war, and in this respect they stressed the need to stop this waste of human and material resources, which eats into the potentials of both countries. They also focussed on the importance of cohesiveness among Islamic forces in confronting the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations.

The sources further said that the two sides discussed the subject of the Libyan call for the convening of an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, a meeting scheduled to take place tomorrow, Thursday. The source said that the two sides agreed to coordinate their respective positions during this meeting.

Maj al Khuwaylidi told KUNA after the meeting that the talks were excellent and positive and that he found full support and backing for (?this) situation from Kuwait at both official and popular levels.

He stressed "his high appraisal and appreciation" for the Kuwait posture and the posture of all Arab brothers. He added that this effective and influencing stance by the Arab peoples "will make us firmer and more defiant toward the imperialist arrogance and American terrorism." He repeated his warning to the United States against "carrying out any foolish, reckless or indiscriminate action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah."

He said that any action of this sort will entail a big loss to the United States throughout the Arab world."

Further on Arrival Talks

LD281904 Kuwait KUNA in English 1735 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 28 (KUNA) — The Libyan official said that Washington had pursued a new method in financial piracy when it decided to freeze Libyan united [as received] assets and elaborated that the Libyan people's money in the states amounted to around three billion dollars. He stressed "No matter how grave are Libya's losses, it does not equal a thing because the Arab nation has benefitted from the experience and was mindful of the seriousness of American measures." "America wants to practice state-sponsored terrorism against the Libyan people, intimidate them and strike the Jamahiriyah's giant economy that was made so by the Libyan revolution," Al-Humaydi highlighted.

He affirmed that Tripoli rejects such intimidation and will never kneel in face of American terror and naval mobilization. "The build up will rather boost our insistence to meet the challenge and we are sure that the people's will is stronger than any challenge."

The Libyan official said that if Reagan recalled American nationals from Libya because he wanted to spare them danger then "he would better recall all U.S. nationals from the Arab world because any aggression on Libya will be considered as an aggression on the whole Arab nation." Al-Humaydi said "We were met with support and determination to back Libya from all Arab countries we visited, they believe that any aggression against Libya is an aggression on any other Arab country."

Meets With Foreign Minister, Others

LD291102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jan (KUNA) — Acting prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, met today with Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council in the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah. The meeting was attended on the Libyan side by the secretary for planning and petroleum, Fauzi al-Shakhshuki, and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Hassuna al-Shawish. On the Kuwait side the meeting was attended by the undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and the director of the minister's office, 'Abdallah Sa'ud al 'Abd al-Razzaq.

A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry told KUNA that during the meeting Maj al-Khuwaylidi explained the grave dimensions of American threats against Libya. He said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had affirmed to the Libyan official Kuwait's rejection of any foreign threats or interferences against any part of the Arab homeland. He had also underlined that inter-Arab solidarity and the closing of ranks by Arabs are a fundamental and effective factor in deterring any foreign interference in Arab affairs.

The source added that the two sides discussed the dimensions of the American measures freezing Libyan assets in the United States. They also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war, and in this respect they underlined the need to stop this waste of human and material resources, which eats into the potentials of both countries. They also focussed on the importance of cohesiveness among Islamic forces in confronting the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations.

The sources further said that the two sides discussed the subject of the Libyan call for the convening of an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, a meeting scheduled to take place tomorrow, Thursday [30 January]. The source said that the two sides agreed to coordinate their respective positions during this meeting.

Maj al-Khuwaylidi told KUNA after the meeting that the talks were excellent and positive and that he found full support and backing for (?this) situation from Kuwait at both official and popular levels.

He stressed "his high appraisal and appreciation" for the Kuwait posture and the posture of all Arab brothers. He added that this effective and influencing stance by the Arab peoples "will make us firmer and more defiant toward the imperialist arrogance and American terrorism." He repeated his warning to the United States against "carrying out any foolish, reckless or indiscriminate action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah."

He said that any action of this sort will entail a big loss to the United States throughout the Arab world."

Kuwaiti Official Denies Dinar Devaluation

GF281924 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 22

[Report by Muhammad al-Shiti]

[Text] A senior financial official has categorically denied the existence of any official plans to devalue the [Kuwaiti] dinar due to the decline of the country's oil revenues following the deterioration of oil prices in the international market and the 40 percent reduction of oil prices, thus causing the same reduction percentage in Kuwait's revenues. The official looked reassured when he said: We in Kuwait do not see any reason or need for taking such measures as an immediate response to the international oil prices. At the same time, he affirmed that Kuwait has its own special means to deal with the revenue decline. By this it seems that he wanted to say that Kuwait might increase its oil production as a ready option, constituting part of a campaign being launched by the OPEC countries to glut the international market with oil with the aim of forcing other producers to respect their production quotas to maintain the official prices of this commodity, which is considered to be the backbone of life for many Third World countries.

The official expressed satisfaction at the way the oil war is being run and its results. He said that these results cannot be tolerated by the countries which basically began this war and which found themselves involved in great losses and in a very high prime cost and low prices. The official commented on a question by *AL-QABAS* on the harm which will be sustained by Kuwait as a result of this war: Since we produce oil and since we have great reserves here in Kuwait and in fraternal Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, we feel that we are more concerned than others about maintaining reasonable prices for this commodity. We are also concerned about giving a lesson to the troublemakers in the oil market who have been exploiting our previous sacrifices to maintain the prices for their own interests.

Commenting on Oman's decision to devalue its currency against the decline in its oil revenues, he said: The Sultanate of Oman might have its own circumstances. It has limited production capacities and wants to maintain these capacities. However, this does not necessarily apply to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, for example. As for Kuwait, we think that our production is not limited and that our production capacity is very flexible. We have great reserves that make us unafraid of the continuation of the oil game in the international arena. Hence, we affirm that we have never even thought of devaluing the local currency to absorb the decline of production and prices. This is not a problem for us.

The Kuwaiti official said that there is another reason which separates the Kuwaiti dinar from the fluctuations which might occur in oil prices and production quotas. This is that Kuwait has chosen a special basket of currencies to defend and cover the dinar. Accordingly, it is not associated with the dollar, the currency used for oil payments. Perhaps the countries which changed the value of their currency did so because of their direct connection with the dollar. That is why we do not have the justification to devalue our currency. Thus, we are within the basket. We benefit from other fields when the price of the dollar changes or is devalued.

Regarding the temporary measures which Kuwait might find itself compelled to use so as to assist in confronting the war of international oil prices, the official said: We are confident in our ability to continue to the end. We are powerful, and to reach this end there are a number of arrangements to be taken which cannot be revealed. Perhaps some of these arrangements are to recall originally frozen funds and those funds invested abroad for short periods. It is correct to do so in such cases. But this has no connection with the financial capabilities of the country, its investments, and its long-term reserves when these temporary arrangements vanish as the reasons behind them cease to exist.

The official affirmed the solidness and the correctness of the Kuwaiti stance to confront the war of oil prices and wished this war had broken out 2 years ago when the GCC states made many sacrifices that were exploited by others. The official had even predicted the date for this war following the OPEC meeting which convened in London 2 and 1/2 years ago. It was the meeting during which the OPEC members were forced to reduce the price of oil per barrel from $34 to $29, a useless official concession after which pressure to reduce prices escalated.

The official believed that what is happening now in the international oil markets is the only way to address the oil producers ouuside OPEC instead being pressured for 2 years and sacrificing selling oil with continuously reducing prices.

Concluding, the official believed that some countries may have reacted quickly, as it is too early to say that these countries could adopt countermeasures. But he said that there might be an excuse for these countries to take measures they consider suitable but which might not be suitable for other countries, such as Kuwait. There might not be any justifications for doing that. Kuwait, more than any of these countries is more concerned about the long-term oil game. Meanwhile, the Sultanate of Oman has devalued its currency by 10.2 percent against the dollar as a direct response to the decreasing oil prices and the effect on its revenues. Meanwhile, observers expected that the GCC losses might reach $20 billion as a result of the oil war and the devaluation of the dollar.

QATAR

Libyan Official Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF281036 Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 28 Jan (QNA) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a verbal message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pertaining to current developments between Libya and the United States in addition to bilateral relations. The message was conveyed to His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani by Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during an audience with the amir today. Major al-Humaydi left Doha for Bahrain.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Chairs Cabinet Meeting on Damages

GF261302 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] The cabinet met today under the chairmanship of Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At the beginning of the meeting, the cabinet observed a 1-minute silence to mourn the martyrs who fell in the bloody massacres planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist groups. The cabinet denounced the reactionary 13 January stands, and emphasized the correctness and soundness of the analysis submitted by the YSP Political Bureau to the third [as heard] extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee on the plot to physically liquidate the party leaders and cadres.

The cabinet paid tribute to the role of party members, the masses of the people, peasants, the heroes of the Armed Forces, the state security service, the people's police, and the people's militia in foiling the plot. It also emphasized the need to continue to exert maximum efforts to eliminate the tragic consequences of the plot. In this context, the cabinet studied issues connected with consolidating the normal situation in the country and increasing the effectiveness of the work being carried out by government establishments to repair the damage and to complete restoration of social services, the water supply, and electricity.

The cabinet adopted a number of measures necessary to complete the restoration of normalcy and to provide shelter to citizens whose homes were damaged. The cabinet also decided to form a technical committee to be chaired by the minister of installations to assess the magnitude of the damage resulting from the plot, and to draw up short- and long-term plans to redress the damage.

The cabinet emphasized the importance of redoubling efforts in the centers of work and production to eliminate the effects of the 13 January conspiracy.

The cabinet paid tribute to the humanitarian aid that has begun to arrive in Aden from fraternal and friendly countries and from international organizations.

Aden Party Committee Condemns 'Ali Nasir

GF281845 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with poor/unmonitorable reception]

[Text] The YSP committee organization in the Governorate of Aden held an exceptional meeting yesterday attended by brother Salih Munasar al-Tuwayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee. The meeting dwelt on the financial and human damage caused by the unsuccessful bloody coupist conspiracy carried out by conspirator and traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his terrorist gang.

During the meeting, the party organization denounced the horrible massacres organized by the elements of the treacherous coupist attempt. It called on all the strugglers of our party and our people in the capital to make all efforts to heal the wounds so as to overcome the tragedy and to eliminate its effects.

Al-'Attas Receives Soviet, Ethiopian Ambassadors

GF291155 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair to poor reception]

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received in his office at the Presidium, USSR Ambassador in Aden Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov. During the meeting, a number of cooperation and coordination issues between the two friendly countries were discussed.

Brother Al-'Attas also received in his office today Ethiopian Ambassador in Aden Tesema Belai, during which a number of cooperation issues between the two countries were discussed.

Acting Chairman Visits Treasury, Other Facilities

GF281230 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair/poor reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] This morning Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, visited the Treasury where he inspected the progress of the work there and made a tour of all sections. During the visit, Brother al-'Attas met with the chief accountant and other senior officials who briefed him on preparations to issue salaries for the month of January which have been delayed by the events resulting from the 13 January unsuccessful conspiracy. Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressed satisfaction at the intensive efforts made by the officials and workers of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury to speed up preparations to issue salaries for the month of January within the next few days.

He also visited the Yemeni Bank and the national bank branch at [name indistinct] and inspected the work there. During a meeting he answered questions presented to him by the officials and workers. He affirmed the need to increase efforts to provide banking services to state institutions and the citizens.

He also visited installations at the general water corporation at Khawr Makar. He was briefed on efforts being made to eliminate the effects of the damages caused by the fascist groups which were recruited and armed by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang. He praised the great efforts made by the workers and the technicians of the general water corporation to resume water supplies. He stressed the need to repair these damages within the next few days.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas also visited the residential quarters of Kuraytor, Al-Mu'alah, and Al-Dawahi and checked on the supply situation there. He hailed the efforts made by the state institutions to stabilize the supply of provisions following the bloody malicious attempt.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was accompanied during his inspections by Brother Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of finance; and Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of transport.

Foreign Minister Meets Socialist Countries' Envoys

GF261930 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
26 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Comrade Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, met tonight with ambassadors and chiefs of diplomatic corps of socialist countries accredited to our country. During the meeting he explained to them the efforts exerted by the YSP and the revolutionary government to remove the effects of the reactionary 13 January conspiracy, to consolidate security and stability, to restore the situation to normal, and to continue providing social and provisional services to the citizens. The brother foreign minister expressed the appreciation of our country for the stances of the socialist countries on the side of our party and country, affirming the PDRY's determination to continue marching on the course of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries.

Salim Salih Muhammad Makes Inspection Visits

Visits Radio, Television Stations

GF281146 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair/poor reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee secretary, today made an inspection visit of the Information Ministry. He was accompanied by

Brother 'Izz al-Din Bashshar, deputy minister of information. During the visit Salim Salih Muhammad acquainted himself with the work situation in ADEN NEWS AGENCY, the television service, and the radio station and inspected some of these departments.

During the visit Brother Salim Salih talked with workers in these media, and explained aspects of the abortive coupist conspiracy led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and declared that the conspiracy was directed against the party and the people and has inflicted enormous losses on the party and the people.

YSP Official Inspects Sirah Party Organization

GF261351 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 1188 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] This morning, Comrade Rajih Salih Naji, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, made an inspection visit to the party organization in Sirah District in Aden Governorate. During the visit, he held a meeting with members of the Secretariat and a number of the party cadres in the district. Some questions related to the party work and the activity of the popular organizations in the district were also discussed during the meeting. At the end of the meeting, a number of measures were taken to ensure food and essential products for citizens.

Visits YSP Headquarters

GF281440 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Excerpts] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and YSP secretary, this morning made an inspection visit to the YSP Central Committee headquarters. During the visit, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad supervised the implementation of the works at the YSP centers and departments. He hailed the cadres of the YSP Central Committee, who have resumed their normal activities.

YSP Official Meets Arab Liberation Movement Envoys

GF281311 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization in the Governorate of Hadramwat, in al-Mukala this afternoon met with the representatives of the Arab national liberation movements in the governorate. During the meeting, brother Jubran explained the goals and dimensions of the unsuccessful bloody coupist attempt planned and carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique which aimed at the physical liquidation of the experienced elements of the YSP Political Bureau, the leadership, and the party and military cadres. He described this conspiracy as a fascist and terrorist act never witnessed before by our people in the contemporary era. He expressed high confidence in the ability of our party and our people to contain the disasters and the effects which resulted from this conspiracy. He affirmed that the situation in the PDRY is characterized by stability and quiet following the pursuit of the elements led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad who have fallen into the center of the rightist and reactionary powers against the revolution and the Yemeni people.

The representatives of the Arab national liberation movements in the governorate expressed their support for the legitimacy of the party represented by the YSP joint leadership, and their readiness to struggle and to stand beside the Yemeni people to contain this disaster imposed upon them.

YSP Official Meets Trade Unionists in Hadramawt

GF281836 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
630 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with poor/unmonitogable reception]

[Text] Brother Sa'id Batrayf, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Labor Council in the Governorate of Hadramawt, met last night with the trade union cadres in the governorate and al-Mukalla District, and trade union committee members in the district. During the meeting, brother Batrayf spoke about the unsuccessful coupist conspiracy led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist gang, that aimed at liquidating the best cadres of the party Political Bureau, to undermine the party leading role, to be above the legitimacy of the party and the Constitution, and to eliminate the YSP and the leading revolutionary expertise in the PDRY.

Brother Batrayf expressed pride and appreciation for the marvelous and heroic stance of the military and the security institutions, and the masses which have managed to foil the coupist attempt and to nip it in the bud. He referred to the important results and decisions adopted by the second extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee and affirming the necessity of crystallizing and spreading them among the workers at the labor and production establishments and the cadres of the trade union. He called on the trade union cadres in the governorate and the trade union committees in the labor and production establishments in the district to promote constant alertness and combat readiness to defend the revolutionary experience, maintain the splendid accomplishments achieved by the masses, and defend their democratic system.

Hadramawt First Secretary Addresses Citizens

GF281548 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1440 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "News and Reports" program — monitored with fair reception on 1188 and 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Excerpt] Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization in the Governorate of Hadramawt, addressed a message over radio and television to the masses and strugglers of the party in the Governorate of Hadramawt. He expressed pride in the solid stance of the masses of the governorate toward the bloody coupist conspiracy engineered by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique on 13 January 1986. He said that the governorate has had the honor of confronting and exposing the conspiracy since the first day of the bloody coup attempt and the broadcasting of the ominous statement on 13 January, explaining the political and military measures adopted by the party committee in the governorate and the National Defense Council of the governorate which brought about the noble stance of the masses of the governorate, the party's strugglers, and the military and the security institutions of the governorate.

Brother Jubran has described the past 16 days as difficult and unprecedented in the contemporary era, whether regarding the tragedies and the bloody events or the solid courageous stand of our people, the military and security institutions, and the strugglers of our party to abort the coupist attempt carried out by 'Ali Nasir and his gang. They tried to liquidate the party and the progressive accomplishments achieved by our people, to link our country with the wheel of imperialism, and to divest the revolution from its progressive, class, and ideological concepts. He explained that conspirator 'Ali Nasir intended to monopolize power by liquidating and wounding thousands of innocents on the ruins of the economic establishments and the military institutions on which he brought their destruction. He said: We will not allow any interference in our internal affairs. The strugglers of our party, the honest fighters, and the people will confront any hostile acts against our national and progressive system.

He referred to threats made by 'Ali Nasir, who currently stands in line with the agents and dishonest people such as 'Ashshal, Makawi, and Haytham. He described these threats as not more than attempts to mislead and worry our people. He affirmed that these attempts will face the same fate as previous unsuccessful attempts which our people have managed to halt.

In conclusion, he called on the masses of the governorate to rally around the party and its principles and to struggle for the continuation of the revolutionary experience in our country, so that the PDRY remains a firm fortress to inspire the toiling powers, the Arab liberation movements, and the powers of good and peace in the world.

'Leading' Coup Plotter Confesses, Reveals Details

GF261416 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Salih Ahmad 'Umar al-Bakhishi, one of the leading military elements in the abortive coup attempt which was led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang, has revealed during a confession new and grave details about the bloody plot. He said he was charged with the distribution of scores of RPG's and rockets and with arming hundreds of civilian personnel under the command of Muhammad Ahmad al-Mansuri, who was working in the Geological Survey Department, and others from Muhammad Surur's group, such as Al-Funaydi, Nasir, Al-Rabbas, Al-Zamiti, and Al-Manshud. These groups were under the command of Al-Mansuri. He admitted that this mission was carried out. He added that some military and civilian groups, such as the Al-Wadi and Al-Maj'ali groups, were armed with RPF's. Groups in Abyan, Shabwah, and Aden Governorates, which were stationed at the Aden gate, were under the command of Muhammad Ahmad al-Wuhayshi. The group which was stationed at Jabal Hadid and Aden Hotel was led by Muhammad Nasir Ahmad.

Salih Ahmad 'Umar al-Bakhishi indicated that preparations for the coup attempt, which was doomed from the beginning, were made a long time ago and that Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad and Ahmad Musa'id Husayn have been arming groups from the Radfan District since 25 May 1985. He said that Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad gave quantities of arms to civilian Muhammad Haytham, who was in charge of the general vegetables corporation. He said that arms were stored there and that huge quantities of arms were also stored at Yemeni-Soviet projects.

Hungarian Envoy Expresses Support for YSP

Meets With Deputy Minister

GF281841 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and with poor to unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy transport minister, met with the comrade ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary in Aden. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and the means of developing them. The Hungarian ambassador affirmed the position of the People's Republic of Hungary in support of the YSP and the Yemeni people and its rejection of any foreign interference in PDRY affairs. Brother Salman expressed the appreciation and regards of the YSP Political Bureau and Yemeni people to the solidarity of the People's Republic of Hungary and the aid it offers to the sons of our people.

Meets With Al-Dali, Offers Aid

GF291350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affaris, received at this office this morning Comrade Ferene Szabo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country. During the meeting they discussed relations between the two friendly countries and means of developing and consolidating them.

Brother al-Dali explained the measures and arrangements made by the YSP Political Bureau to remedy and normalize the situation in the country, following the unsuccessful coup plot led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and to organize the work of the party and official organs. The brother minister hailed the principled position of the Hungarian People's Republic and its party, people, and government in support of our country, our party, government, and people.

On his part the comrade ambassador reiterated his country's position in support of our country and its rejection of any foreign interference and its readiness to offer urgent aid to our country.

The brother foreign minister expressed the appreciation of the PDRY for the positions of the Hungarian People's Republic and affirmed the intimate cohesion between the two friendly countries and among the other socialist countries.

Red Cross Mission Arrives With Medical Aid

GF281305 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] A preparatory mission of the International Red Cross committee arrived on a special plane at Aden International Airport this morning. The mission is headed by Dr (Thunderbird). It will help in the relief operations being carried out by the Yemeni Red Crescent Society.

ANA has learned that initial aid of over 1.5 tons of medicine and medical equipment arrived today with the preparatory mission of the International Red Cross, which will become acquainted with the relief material, medicine, and medical equipment to be offered to our country due to the unsuccessful coupist attempt made by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique and the material effects resulting from it.

The mission was received by Dr Amin Nasir, chairman of the relief and medical care committee.

Aden Radio Lauds Aborting of Coup Attempt

GF281819 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Station commentary: Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] When our party, people, military, and security establishment resisted the 13 January conspiracy, which was carried out by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang, the party had as its principle the refusal and denunciation of fascist and brutal methods used to liquidate and kill large numbers of party, government, and military leaders and cadres and innocent citizens. This is because our Yemeni people, known by their traditions and national and human values, reject human massacres and collective bloodshed. They also reject treacherous and cowardly methods represented in the collective physical liquidations and converting the residential and public buildings into arsenals for arms. They reject lying and fabrications in order to cover ugly crimes. Our Yemeni people are not the only ones who reject the bloody massacres, that do not have any relation with human, Arab, and Islamic principles. This feeling is shared by all the nations and the powers defending human rights. Thus, it is no honor for any good human to cooperate with 'Ali Nasir and accommodate him, because we are certain that whoever looks into the ugly crimes, the bloody events, clear proof, and the confessions of the leading elements of the killers and criminals will change his mind about 'Ali Nasir, as many changed their minds after they learned the truth about this sly murderer.

Our Yemeni people and the peoples of our Arab nation have a history full of glorious and noble values based on our Arab and Islamic heritage. This glorious heritage and the noble values had and still have a big role in civilized society regarding the political and ideological life of our Arab nation, regardless of any differences and contradictions. We do not exaggerate when we say that the crimes and the bloody massacres organized on the morning of the ominous day of 13 January in various work locations of the party, government, Armed Forces, street crossroads, and residential buildings, were fascist and brutal and never before seen by the Arab citizen and the Islamic world. There is no equal to it in history except in the crimes perpetrated by the fascists during World War II.

The conscience is the source of our people's power during their resistance of the conspiracy in spite of its ugliness and the intricacy of its planning. This same conscience was behind the stance of denouncing this conspiracy by the honorables, who were deceived by 'ali Nasir Muhammad and his cunning methods and his ability to misguide and deceive. There is no doubt that the conscience of all good honorable of our Yemeni people's children and our Arab peoples and all believers in human, Arab, and Islamic values and ideals will always support our just cause, the cause of all the martyrs, widows, orphans, wounded, and homeless as result of the bloody 13 January conspiracy.

We are certain that the vigilance of the live conscience will isolate 'ali Nasir Muhammad from even those who are very close to him. This murderer will not find anybody to stand by him or support him or shelter him except for the vagabonds who anyway are very few, because the masses of our Yemeni and Arab and Islamic peoples, who stand against killing people by treachery and conspiracy, reject the prevailing law of the jungle in our Yemeni, Arab, and Islamic life as well as the logic of extremination and bloody collective masscres of many innocent human beings.

We put an end to the conspiracy and aborted it after great sacrifices. Here are the banners of security and stability today rising over the entire republic, even though we made great sacrifices in order to abort the conspiracy and prevent it from bringing treachery and collective extermination in our Yemen. We will double our efforts and wage a patient and difficult struggle in order to consolidate security and stability and remove the effects of the aborted conspiracy. We are certain that our brothers in the Yemeni and Arab arena will stand by our people in order to heal the wound and consolidate security and stability, thus consolidating the security and stability throughout the region.

On Hostile Foreign Media Campaign

GF282016 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1810 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "Press Review" program — monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and poor to unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Under the title "Is This Not Enough To Hold the Dirty Tongues" *14 October* said: The imperialist and reactionary media organs has continuously aimed at our progressive regime, since it defined its revolutionary course. The provocative nature of this aim increased and when through a fierce struggle after our revolution trespassed a dangerous obstruction, which was necessary to complete the path of the socialist revolution. It appears from this fierce struggle that these powers had great hope that the revolution would die in this tough turning point and that they would have a good opportunity to cut its other ties, cook it, and put in on their table as a tasty morsel.

The paper said, the last effort made by these hostile circles was an awkward political analysis carried by the ill-famed BBC radio. The writers of the analysis made themselves the spokesmen of the Arab reactionaries and made believethat they were actually expressing their opinion on our revolution and its high symbols. Before reciting his poem the analyst sunk into history to look for the tribal differences in Yemen before Islam. This only expresses total bankruptcy in finding the means of sabotage.

Misery crystalized in the concepts of the BBC radio analyst when he pictured the events in the PDRY as the will of a hardlined individual and said that this does not please the neighbor countries of the PDRY. He wanted to say in this that the Yemeni people do not have the right to devide their course and fate until they have permission from the Arab reactionary countries. It is true that the British colonialist, or to be exact, the English, fiercely abide by their traditions, but the individual cannot imagine that the leaders of British colonialism continue to abide to this extent to the concept that the PDRY is still controlled by the British and that they are capable of imposing their concepts and desires on the revolutionaries in the PDRY, since the first moments of ending the battle in favor of the party, declared their rejection of autocracy and declared a collective leadership, and by that expressed with revolutionary awareness the profundity of their respect and abidance by principles. If this or that comrade was elected to lead the party or government, this does not mean that events in this country will proceed in accordance with the will of a certain individual, but rather the reverse, because the situation exploded due to autocracy and a violation of the principle of collective leadership, in addition to violations of other basic principles. Looking for a golden neddle in straw does not enrich the political-ideological poverty of the hostile forces who are preparing themselves these days, using their own methods in an attempt to abort our revolution exploiting our involvement in healing the wounds of our revolution, thus expressing their hatred to the revolution of Yemen's toilers and confirming their role — which we expected and which we will continue to expect.

It should be said that this countermove by the reactionary and imperialist circles is complete proof that our revolution and its developments and its recent evolution is the right one and the only choice in the objective struggle. In this way we see the cystalization of the conspiracy inside and outside Yemen. This is the proof of the purity of our revolution and its victorious course. We do not know if this is enough to silence the dirty tongues and stop them from fabrications and distortions. Let the yellow foxes die in their dens because the red eagles are flying in the spaces of our homeland to purify it from all types of impurities and mean groups.

'Ali Nasir Loyalist Reports Continued Fighting

GF290931 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0843 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jan (WAKH) — A member of the YSP Political Bureau who is loyal to PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has discounted reports stating that 400 tanks manned by Cubans have entered Abyan Governorate.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published in Abu Dhabi today, Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, member of the YSP Political Bureau, asserted that violent fighting is taking place on the approaches to Abyan. He stated that there is strong resistance to the opposing forces. He said: "It cannot be said that the opposing forces have assumed power in the PDRY".

The paper said that Abu Bakr Ba Dhib and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, two YSP Political Bureau members loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, are currently in Addis Ababa. He added that they will leave for Moscow "in the event Soviet efforts continue to find a solution for the power struggle by means of a dialogue".

The paper quoted Moscow sources that are close to the events in the PDRY as saying that the situation "is still not stable in Aden to an extent that would allow the departure of a negotiating team to Aden. This team includes Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The sources added that 'Ali Nasir's statements concerning the ultimatum that expires today "is nothing but a maneuver" and that his ultimatum is based on his belief that neighboring countries, particularly Ethiopia, would attempt to assist him. The paper added that in the event Ethiopia carries out such measures, then that would especially harm Addis Ababa's relations with the USSR.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes travellers who arrived in Ta'izz from Aden as saying that the road leading from Shaykh 'Uthman, one of the Aden suburbs, to the second governorate of Lahij, has been closed since yesterday morning. All means of transport and citizens have been prevented from using the road from Shaykh 'Uthman to Lahij and vice versa.

The travellers stated that street fighting has been going on for 2 days on several of the approaches to the second governorate between militias of the two parties vying for power in the PDRY. They added that the fighting continued yesterday for the second day running.

The paper indicated that the information it has received proves that extensive damage has been caused to installations. Among these is the 14 October Nursery School, and the Friendship Bridge. Thousands have been killed in the vicious fighting between the two sides.

AL-KHALIJ: Eyewitnesses Say 'Ali Nasir in YAR

GF291026 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Eyewitnesses who arrived in Sanaa from the PDRY have stated that they saw with their own eyes "Chairman" 'Ali Nasir in Al-Bayda' inside the YAR border.

The eyewitnesses also claimed to have seen the radio station that is loyal to 'Ali Nasir. It is carried on a large vehicle that moves from one place to another. They said: "The purpose of this moving around is to avoid air bombardment of the station".

AL-KHALIJ Cites YAR 'Source'

GF281220 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Dispatch by Anis Dayyub]

[Excerpt] Sanaa — A government source close to the highest leadership in the YAR stated to *AL-KHALIJ* yesterday that "the events in the southern part of the homeland are not yet clear." The source, who declined to disclose his name, expressed the belief that next week may witness unexpected developments. However, he refused to discuss the nature and results of such developments.

The source refused to admit that the situation has been finally resolved in favor of the new leadership that has assumed power in Aden. He said that what is being broadcast by the "rebel" — and he meant "the collective leadership" — radio about the situation being stable and under control is incorrect. The source added that there is another side that represents party and government legitimacy that is still in the arena and has its own radio, statements, contacts, and supporters at home and abroad. He asserted that the said side refuses to recognize the new situation and is seeking to change it.

Asked if the YAR Government still considers the government of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to be the legitimate government in Aden, the source said: "What has been declared in this regard has not changed."

The source declined to answer a question on whether the Sanaa government intends to develop such a stand into a more effective stand in support of Chairman 'Ali Nasir.

Meanwhile, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and senior YAR officials and ministers are still spending most of their time outside Sanaa. Official quarters are refusing to divulge their whereabouts. However, *AL-KHALIJ*'s sources confirm that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and senior ministers are staying almost continually in Ta'izz close to the border between the two parts of Yemen.

Well-informed sources have stated to *AL-KHALIJ* that part of the YAR-PDRY border area is an open area and several YAR officials are constantly crossing the border into the PDRY, and that some ministers who support 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and who were sent on missions abroad during the events in the PDRY returned home via the YAR-PDRY border.

The same sources believe that the radio station supporting Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which had begun transmitting 3 days ago, is located somewhere in the YAR close to the border with the PDRY. The sources beleive that the location of the radio station could be the city of Ta'izz itself.

The YAR Government continues to maintain absolute official silence on the events in Aden. Government officials and ministers have been refusing to make any statements to the press or to foreign journalists in Sanaa since the beginning of the events in the PDRY. The press and the media in Sanaa are also maintaining complete silence on events in the southern part of the homeland. The press and newscasts on the radio and television make no reference whatsoever to the situation in the PDRY.

There has been talk in Sanaa by well-informed sources about movements by tribal forces opposed to the regime in the PDRY. The sources point in particular to the forces of 'Ashshal, a former commander of the Army in Aden at the time of the withdrawal of the British Army from Aden in November 1967.

UAE

Libyan Official Arrives in Abu Dhabi 26 Jan

GF270630 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Jan (WAKH) — Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Abu Dhabi today coming from Riyadh on a 1-day visit. The visit of the Libyan official falls within the framework of a tour he is undertaking to a number of countries.

Delivers Message, Departs

GF280714 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Jan (WAKH) — Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Abu Dhabi today for Doha after concluding a 2-day visit to the UAE, which falls within the framework of a tour he is undertaking to a number of countries in the region.

During the visit, the Libyan official conveyed a written message from Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan pertaining to current developments in the Arab region, particularly the U.S. threats against Libya, in addition to developments in the PDRY.

President Al Nuhayyan Addresses Federal Assembly

GF261146 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0950 GMT 26 Jan 86

["Text" of address by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to the meeting of the UAE National Federal Assembly on 26 January, delivered on his behalf by Sa'id al-Gayth, minister of state for Cabinet affairs — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brothers, chairman and members of the National Federal Assembly. In the name of God, praise be to him.

Today we open a new ordinary session of your honorable assembly. It pleases me and my brothers, the members of the UAE Supreme Council, to congratulate you on this dear occasion and assure you of our appreciation for and pride in the role which your assembly has carried out over the past years and its constant cooperation in working with the government for the sake of consolidating the foundations of the union and providing a better life for the citizens. We pray for almighty God to guide your steps to success. We also pray that in this new session numerous actions and aspirations will be achieved for the sake of the union's strength, and the good and prosperity of our people.

Brother members, your assembly meets today, 14 years after the establishment of the union which was an embodiment of our people's hopes for a dignified and strong unity, that would be the nucleus for a comprehensive Arab union. The foundations of the union have been laid by sincere faith, faithful work, and a genuine realization that in unity there is strength, that division is weakness, and that unity is the sole means to achieve security and stability for our people and to secure their interests.

With the aid and power of God, all of us are determined to close ranks to build a strong country over which flutter the banners of liberty, justice, and peace. Our way has not been easy, but arduous. God has granted us patience, faith, and sacrifices. We have had to race with time and defy difficulties to fulfill the dream of the members and the aspirations of our sons. Praise be to God, we have moved with firm steps toward achieving comprehensive progress in the country and toward utilizing the wealth granted by God for the good and prosperity of our people.

Our country's federal experiment has been one of the most successful federal experiments on the level of the Arab nation in the modern era. Despite its short history, in relation to the history of nations, it is, praise be to God, replete with the great achievements that have been made on our good land.

When we consider the situation 14 years ago, and our situation today, we perceive God's grace to us and realize that the patience, effort, and work we have exercised has borne good fruit. Proceeding from our belief that man is the basic brick in building a proper society, we have given him all our attention and care. We have constructed schools, institutions, and a university based on modern science, knowledge, and virtuous morals. We have taken care to raise the level of services for the good of the citizens. Among our sons, we now see a promising number of physicians, engineers, and other highly-qualified people in various specialities in all spheres of human activity.

Despite the severe economic recession the world has suffered under for years, and which has led to severe crises in some countries, including the great powers, and despite the slackness in the oil market and the sharp drop in its prices, which has naturally caused a partial decrease in the country's revenues, the UAE has nevertheless, by virtue of conscious and correct planning, adopted appropriate measures. Among these is the cutting down of expenditures in a way that guarantees the union's progress along the way to prosperity and stability to build this homeland without affecting its basic requirements or affecting development in the country.

Stemming from the sense of responsibility and the desire to consolidate the march of the union and enhance its progress in all fields, last month I discussed all the steps necessary to carry out the duties of the union with my brothers, the members of the UAE Supreme Council, to consolidate our national unity and to achieve prosperity for our people by providing the necessary financial revenues for the development plans, and to implement economic policies which will ensure the building of a solid national economic base and inspire our youth to love work, production, participation in the building of the national economy, and to maintain the achievements attained. Thus, we will be able to continue the march of development, especially in consolidating the unity of the Armed Forces, protecting of our internal front, safeguarding the country, and the cooperation of all the union and local authorities to make more efforts and sacrifices so that the interest of the homeland and the citizens will be above all other considerations.

Brothers, as you know, our efforts are not only confined to the building of an internal structure; we are also part of the unified Gulf family and part of the Arab and the Islamic nation. Our power lies in their power, and we achieve progress through our support for them. We have mutual fraternal interests. We are all one entity, one family, and have a joint fate.

Stemming from the belief of the Arab people in the Gulf for unity of religion, language, customs, hopes, and a joint fate, and the importance of the strategic location of the region, and maintaining its security and stability, leaders are exerting efforts to realize the hopes of the people for more coordination, and to expand the horizons of the cooperation in all economic, political, security, and military fields which have been crowned by the establishment of the GCC which held its first meeting on May 1981. Today, we view the GCC as an important political power in the Arab region, and an indivisible part of the Arab nation. The meetings of the leaders of the council in the fraternal Sultanate of Oman last November resulted in the achieving of more accomplishments adding to the great steps attained by the council. We hope that by the next GCC meeting — scheduled to convene in the UAE — cooperation and coordination among the member countries will reach the stage of integration in all fields to realize the hopes and goals of our people to achieve progress and prosperity.

Brother members, we are following with great concern the continuous bloodshed and the escalated fighting between the two neighboring Muslim peoples in the Gulf region. We are deeply concerned about it, because this useless war will lead to the destruction of both fraternal countries; the continuation will serve the purposes of the enemies of Arabism and Islam. We have made loyal and tiresome efforts to end this destruction within the framework of the Arab League, the ICO, and the nonaligned countries, and through direct contacts. We have called for the peaceful settlement of the conflicts by adherence to the laws of God and the prophet. This war is a setback for the Islamic nation and an achievement for its enemies. It undermines the security and stability of this region; we all strive for a region of security and peace. We ask God that all will respond to the wisdom of a speedy end to this destructive war and to bring about peace and a good neighborly relationship in the region and to achieve security and prosperity for its peoples.

We are also following with concern the current events in the fraternal southern Yemen.

We feel sorry for the current struggle and the bloodshed. We appeal to the leaders there to defer to wisdom and to adhere to the interests of the homeland and the people. We hope that the crisis will end and the bloodshed will stop, and that the security and peace of the fraternal country will be achieved so as to resume the march of development and progress. We will not spare any effort to ensure the speedy return of peace to this fraternal country.

We also hope that peace will be established in the Lebanese territories following long years of tragedy and unrest and that the Lebanese warring factions will defer to the dialogue in settling their conflicts. We hope that the national efforts to achieve national reconciliation will be crowned with success to maintain the unity, sovereignty, and security of Lebanon, and to enable it to end the Israeli aggression against its territories. We appeal to all the peace-loving countries to make efforts to support the Lebanese efforts to carry out the building of domestic development and to end its crises, tragedies, and pains.

Brother members, the Palestinian issue and the continuous Zionist aggression against the Arabian nation is the core of the struggle in the Middle East. Peace cannot be established in this region without first reaching a just and comprehensive solution to ensure the right of the honest Arab Palestinian people for self-determination, and to ensure total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. We support the legitimacy of the Palestinian representation which has been recognized by the Arab and international bodies. We also support their efforts to regain the Palestinian right through an independent will and unified stance.

Regarding the Arab arena, the UAE is exerting all efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, to end the conflicts and split among them through dialogue, understanding, the belief in God, and the unity of the ranks for confronting the challenges threatening the fate of the whole Arab nation. You are all aware of the efforts made by us to clear the Arab atmosphere and to unite the brothers during the recent meetings in Morocco which resulted in hopes to regain the unity by considering the national interest as a priority issue, as the Arabs will have no power without unity which can only be achieved through unified stands.

Regarding the international arena, the policy of the union stems from its belief in support of the Arab and Islamic issues and interests and the enhancement of friendly and cooperative relations with all the countries and the peoples on the basis of the UN Charter and the international morals far from international struggle and groupings. The UAE works to consolidate justice and peace for the interest of all humanity. It is also against racial discrimination and all kinds of foreign interference. It respects the right of countries and peoples for self-determination, sovereignty, and independence. It calls on the international community to establish a balanced and just economic policy between the industrial and developing countries in order to consolidate the stability of the international economy.

Brothers, we asked the Cabinet to provide your respectable council with detailed statements on the achievements attained during the last year, and the government's plans for the current year so that you will be able to discuss them with the concerned ministers and to express your views and recommendations to direct the national works on the road of development and progress.

Brothers, we are confident that our cooperation for the interest of the homeland will allow us — with God's will — to overcome all the difficulties, to reach our goals, and to realize the hopes of our people. We also appeal to you to adhere to the unity of this union so that we will be as one to consolidate its unity and achieve its stability and progress in all fields.

We ask God to help you to carry out your national duties through correct democratic practices, constructive participation, and fruitful cooperation with the government to realize progress and prosperity. "And say, work and Allah will surely see your work and also his messenger and the believers." [Koranic verse]

Delegation Departs for Arab League Meeting

GF290756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0737 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jan (WAKH) — A UAE delegation under the chairmanship of Muhammad Jasim Samhan, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry, left Abu Dhabi today to participate in the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council scheduled to be held tomorrow. The meeting will discuss U.S. threats against Libya and measures necessary to confront them.

Papers Carry Commentary on PDRY Situation

GF290709 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jan (WAM) — The newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD* and *AL-WAHDAH* warn of the serious situation in the PDRY and the consequences that the bloody developments there might have which could threaten fraternal countries and the Arab nation. The papers refer to the possibility of foreign intervention.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* says that these events, accompanied as they were by horrifying bloody violence and huge material losses "must drive the whole Arab nation to exert all efforts to restore peace, security and stability to this important region and to spare our Arab people there further bloodshed, devastation, and suffering".

The paper states that the situation "poses the gravest dangers to the Arab nation, whether this is represented by a civil war or foreign intervention in this sensitive and strategic region". The paper expresses the belief that the prevalence of reason must make all parties choose the path that leads to peace and the safety of Yemen's women, children, and resources.

In conclusion, the paper makes an appeal for an end to the bloodshed and the use of arms, and for a dialogue that would bring security and peace and open the way for development and construction.

For the second day running, the newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* criticizes the USSR's stand concerning the PDRY developments. The paper states that the development of the events there proves that "direct Soviet intervention in the battle alongside the opponents of legitimacy was the cause of the escalation of the bloody conflict in the PDRY".

The paper believes that the Soviets "for a long time have felt that the more extremist Marxist wings and those most loyal to the Kremlin should assume power to guarantee the USSR a strong presence in this important and vital part of the Arabian Peninsula and alsoto secure the continued propagation of tension, anxiety, and instability in the entire Gulf region so as to eventually preserve the continued trends of Soviet foreign policy which is in agreement with its U.S. counterpart based on expansion, hegemony, and the exercising of influence at the expense of peoples".

The paper adds that "the participation of the Soviets in the fight to attack the forces of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad means that they were determined to topple him, which in turn signifies their displeasure with the policy of rapprochement between the PDRY and its neighbors, the Gulf countries".

In conclusion, the paper asserts that the PDRY people "are capable of choosing their leaders within the framework of constitutional legitimacy".

Government Approves Resumption of 'Bright Star'

GF281722 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (WAKH) — A highly placed source said that the Egyptian Government had accepted U.S. request to resume the military manouvre of the Bright Star. The source said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak requested the United States to place Israel and Egypt at an equal footing.

President Mubarak Addresses Council of Europe

For coverage of President Husni Mubarak's activities in Strasbourg, France, including his address to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, see the International Affairs section of the 29 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Prime Minister To Undergo Surgery in London

NC281950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] London, 28 Jan (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi will undergo surgery in the London Clinic tomorrow, Wednesday, at 1300 Cairo time. He was advised to have surgery to relieve him from the back pains from which he has been suffering for several weeks and which led him to seek treatment abroad.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi said today that Professor Edgar, the well-known British neurological surgeon, had assured him that he will speedily recover after the operation, which is a very simple one and has a high success rate.

The prime minister told the MENA correspondent in London that he is in good spirits and that President Husni Mubarak had telephoned him to inquire after his health. He added that he was keeping in touch with Cabinet affairs while in London through contacts with ministers.

Appeals Court Rejects Second Autopsy on Khatir

NC271907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1817 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — In its session today, the Cairo court of appeal for urgent cases upheld the verdict issued by the Cairo court for urgent cases suspending its decision of 9 January. This decision ruled in favor of a second autopsy on soldier Sulayman Khatir.

Trade Minister Confers With Romania's Oprea

NC281651 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali met today with Gheorge Oprea, Romania's first deputy prime minister, who is currently visiting Cairo at the head of a delegation. They reviewed the development of economic relations between Egypt and Romania, and discussed ways of promoting trade and diversifying Egyptian exports to Romania. They agreed on the export of quantities of Egyptian agricultural produce to Romania.

Both sides exchanged views on concluding a long-term trade agreement this year and on the possibility of establishing joint projects and exporting Egyptian products to Romania. The talks also dealt with cooperation in the field of tourism.

Oprea Ends Visit

NC281853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) — Gheorge Oprea, Romania's first deputy prime minister, left Cairo today at the end of his 4-day visit to Egypt. Before leaving, he said that he was carrying a verbal message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The message deals with bilateral and international affairs.

The Romanian official also said that Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu were both satisfied with the development of relations between their countries. He also stressed the identity of views between Egypt and Romania on international issues and the common desire of both of them to develop their mutual ties.

Press Reacts to 'Blackmail' Over Tabah Issue

AL-AHRAM Comments

PM271250 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 25 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Throughout history and in all civilizations, the Jewish personality has been renown for both avarice and meanness. It has excelled at using blackmail and bargaining to achieve its goal of hoarding wealth and realizing its interests.

The present is no different than the past. The personality is the same, the behavior is the same, and the interests and goals that are always sought through bargaining and blackmail are the same.

When Israel obtained the recognition of the number-one and biggest Arab power — Egypt — under the Camp David agreement, it had, in fact, obtained absolutely the most important recognition of all. But this was not enough. Israel has made sure to leave Hoja's nail behind [legendary character said to have sold his house but left a nail in the wall to ensure his right of access with the ultimate intention of repossessing the house] as a means of blackmail and bargaining, using all the known characters of the Jewish personality described in the scriptures, in stories, and even in folklore — that is avarice and meanness.

Tabah, together with other points on the Egyptian border, is the Hoja's nail that Israel wants to drive into the eyes of all the Egyptians so that bloodshed will continue despite the talk about peace.

But Tabah, even if it may be one square foot of sand, in the eyes of the Egyptians has become a question of the integrity and independence of the national soil. Tabah is no less than Cairo, the high dam, the Valley of the Kings, or Al-Fustat. Thus says the Egyptian citizen, the Egyptian reason, and the Egyptian conscience.

For more than 4 years, Israel has been bargaining over Tabah and using it for blackmail. But the Egyptian stand on both the popular and official levels refused bargaining, resisted blackmail, and ignored the pressure emanating from Washington.

In a comic stage production and an exposed dramatic move,Israel announced that its Inner Cabinet held a long and stormy meeting lasting 13 hours before the decision agreeing to negotiate with Egypt on arbitration over Tabah, as the Egyptian negotiator has been demanding, was reached. But it followed this with a long list of points that are more disputatious than negotiating.

Through these points, Israel wanted to continue with the game of blackmailing Egypt and bargaining over Tabah by shackling Egypt with new conditions amounting to interference in its internal affairs.

Despite Tabah's importance and the Egyptians' desire to retrieve it, nobody in Egypt will accept the new Israeli blackmail. The Peres-Shamir government's acceptance of arbitration does not mean a concession to Egypt, nor is it an Israeli grant or gift. Egypt insists on its right even if the dispute remains forever. As for blackmail, it is rejected, rejected, rejected.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM Comments

PM281844 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 25 Jan 86 p 4

[Jalal 'Arif "In Essence" Column]

[Text] Israel wants us to shut our mouths, break our pens, and make our newspapers an Arabic version of *MA'ARIV*, *DAVAR*, and other Israeli papers; otherwise we would allegedly be antisemitic and rejecting peace.

Israel wants us all to become soldiers in the agent Lahd's army that guards it borders with Lebanon, to behead every Palestinian who escapes its massacres, and to amputate every Arab hand capable of carrying arms today or tomorrow; otherwise, we will allegedly all be supporters and soldiers of terrorism.

Israel wants its ambassador in Cairo to be the new high commissioner. It wants us to force all Egyptians to proclaim their love for it and to open our medit to Zionist propaganda and falsehoods; otherwise, it will not design to accept arbitration on the problem of Tabah.

Israel ignores the fact that resorting to arbitration is a concession on Egypt's part, a concession that has been dictated by circumstances and the desire to reach a settlement. Had it not been for our confidence in our historical right there would have been no conciliation or arbitration.

Israel ignores the fact that the withdrawal of the Egyptian ambassador was the least that Egypt could do in the face of the ugly aggression against Lebanon and in response to a popular anger and demand for severing relations and expelling the Israeli ambassador from Cairo.

Israel ignores the fact that Egypt has announced its attitude very clearly through President Mubarak, who has said more than once that the Egyptian ambassador will not return unless Tabah is returned, the Israeli occupation of Lebanon ended, and serious progress toward solving the Palestinian problem made.

Israel is ignoring all this and is asking us to offer up a thanksgiving prayer because it has accepted arbitration. It is waiting for us to rush to open the doors, build bridges, accept guardianship, and return the Egyptian ambassador probably so that he will witness how the Al-Aqsa Mosque is being violated, how settlements are being set up on Arab lands, how it is annexing southern Lebanon, and how it is treating the Arabs, who are subjected to the worst type of occupation.

Israel states its conditions for accepting arbitration, imagining that it can blackmail Egypt, set off internal conflicts, and drive a new wedge that would undermineefforts for Arab reconciliation and the unification of efforts in the face of danger. Egypt will not offer up the required thanksgiving prayer and will not submit to blackmail.

PRC President To Visit Egypt in March

NC290820 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the PRC [Li Xiannian] and his wife will pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt in response to an invitation from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The 4-day visit is scheduled to begin on 17 March.

Protest to UN on Iranian Attacks on Civilians

JN281258 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1308 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] United Nations, 28 Jan (INA) — Iraq has informed the United Nations that the forces of the Iranian regime have perpetrated a number of acts of aggression against residential, civilian populated areas inside Iraqi territory. This came in a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Iraq's permanent UN representative.

The Iraqi representative's letter said that on 7, 24, and 27 January, the Iranian regime's planes violated Iraqi airspace and raided populated areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah, and infiltrated the international border to strike at the (Zamqi) housing complex, Khurmal, the (Dirluk) housing area in the Al-'Amadiyah district, and the Balikiyan village in (Al-Siddiq) district of the Irbil governorate. The letter said that these savage raids led to the martyrdom and wounding of a number of civilians, including children, women, and old men; as well as destroying a number of houses and damaging places of worship. The letter noted that the repetition and escalation of these acts of aggression are aimed at paving the way for a large-scale Iranian offensive aimed against Iraqi independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and people's safety.

The letter informed the United Nations that Iraq reserves the right to employ all available resources and measures to repulse the Iranian aggression, based on its right to defend itself in accordance with international law. The letter called on the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, to seriously shoulder its responsibilities in accordance with the UN Charter and to pressure the Iranian regime to stop its continuous aggression against Iraq and end its abnormal aggressive policy, which constitutes a clear violation of the UN Charter, international law, and the international community's desire for peace.

Communique 2,098 on War Operations, Air Activities

JN281749 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,098 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We Iraqis have decided to proceed on the course of progress, with God's help, behind the banner of our great leader, Saddam Husayn, may God protect him. We will not be hampered in building a modern society by any power, whatever it may be and from wherever it may come. The straying, backward, and rancorous Shu'ubist clique which was established by Zionist quarters to spread sedition and destruction and abort the march of progress in our country and the region wiill not obstruct our course. Thanks to the determination of the loyal men who defend their honor, principles, and land, we will continue to deal harsh blows to Iraq's enemies and the enemies of its freedom, stability, and the happiness of its sons.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our giant Air Force planes dealt fierce blows to enemy remnants, military hardware, and supplies as follows:

a. At 2109 yesterday, our planes carried out an air raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. At 1406 [1106 GMT] today, our planes carried out devastating raids on the Hamid camp, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life and destroying much enemy equipment and many facilities.

c. Our Air Force carried out 177 combat missions against enemy remnants and military hardware in the III, IV, and VI Army Corps sectors, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life, positions, and military hardware.

After carrying out all these missions, our brave eagles safely returned with their planes, bringing good tidings of victory to the Iraqi family.

2. Our forward units in the sectors of operations, using all types of weapons, pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and enemy engineering works, inflicting the following losses:

a. Three enemy soldiers were killed and two infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the Central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

b. Two large vehicles and one bulldozer were destroyed and another vehicle was damaged in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

c. One enemy soldier was killed in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps and two infantry positions and one medium-caliber machinegun position were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

3. One of our brave patrols, while carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, captured six boats made of cork which the enemy had left behind. Our patrol towed the boats back to our units' positions.

4. The criminal enemy forces shelled Al-Faw and Al-Shihabi with long-rang artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 January 1986

Iranian Plane Shot Down

JN290906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0846 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — Iraqi ground defenses shot down an Iranian F-5 fighter plane this morning. An authorized source told INA that the Iranian plane had attempted to raid residential areas in the Qal'at Dizah district, northern Iraq, at

1005 [0705 GMT] today but our ground resistance confronted the plane and shot it down inside Iraqi territory.

Minister Jasim Comments on Relations With Syria

JN262106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2024 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jan (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has said that whoever wants to establish normal relations with Iraq on the basis of the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact will get our positive response.

Commenting on Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* that his regime had tried to stop the Gulf war at the beginning, Minister Jasim told INA: Khaddam's statement is untrue and the talk about the attempt to stop the war is only a cover for the Syrian regime's attitude.

The minister affirmed: We have no time to waste with those who play with words.

The minister said: Before and during the war that was imposed by Iran, Iraq has pursued the policy of building normal relations with every Arab state that presented such an opportunity. On the whole our relations with our brothers are good.

The minister said that Iraqi-Syrian relations have remained tense because of the Syrian regime's plotting against Iraq before the war and also because of that regime's alignment with the enemy during the war.

The minister affirmed: A brother's stab in the back is more painful than the stabs of the foreign enemy.

The minister said: We have told all the mediators, all those who spoke about improving relations between Iraq and Syria, that we do not want to discuss the past except as it helps promote Arab cooperation, provide the opportunity, and clarify the objectives that serve the principles of pan-Arab action. This includes everyone without any exception.

King Husayn Cables Reagan on Space Shuttle

JN282028 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] His majesty the king has sent a cable of condolences to President Ronald Reagan of the United States following the explosion of the space shuttle 'Challenger' this evening. In his cable, his majesty expressed his deep sorrow and grief at the passing away of the seven astronauts who were aboard the spacecraft. His majesty asked the American president to convey his condolences and deep sorrow to families of the victims and to the American people as well.

Al-Rifa'i Receives U.S. Envoy Roscoe Suddarth

JN261020 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office at the Prime Ministry this morning Roscoe Suddarth, assistant to Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. Suddarth is currently visiting Jordan as part of a tour of a number of regional states. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Further Reportage on Visit by PLO's 'Arafat

Meeting With King Husayn

JN281616 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a meeting at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ali' al-Din, director of the General Intelligence Department; and Royal Court Secretary Raja'i al-Dajani.

It was attended on the Palestinian side by PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, Mahmud 'Abbas, and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya; Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf; and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat and Fatah Central Committee member.

Further on Talks

JN290720 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held more talks on Tuesday on means to revive the Middle East peace process.

The JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA said Tuesday's talks "were a continuation of Monday's talks which focused on the peace process and the different aspects of an international peace conference which constitutes the basis for efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East."

The talks followed a meeting between the King and Mr. 'Arafat on Sunday and two meetings between the PLO leader and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i on Monday.

Both sides kept a tight lid on the contents of Tuesday's talks which were described by well-informed sources as "extremely important and significant."

Palestinian sources said that both Jordan and the PLO were trying to work out a suitable formula in which the organisation can accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

There was no indication by Tuesday that the organisation was ready to change its previously declared position that it would not accept 242 and 338 without a reciprocal American recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The sources said that both sides have not "reached a final agreement yet but talks will continue."

They said that main obstacle "was that the U.S. is still refusing to recognise the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in return for the orgnisation's acceptance of the two resolutions."

Palestinian officials here said that the king has conveyed to the PLO the latest American stance on the peace process and the PLO. But one of them said that "we do not see any 'substantial' change in the American position vis-a-vis the Palestinians. There still is a big gap between the American and Palestinian positions."

A senior PLO official told the *JORDAN TIMES* on Tuesday that the organisation has kept the Soviet Union informed on what is going on.

"We always keep our friends the Soviets informed of the latest developments regarding the Palestinian cause," the official said.

Earlier on Tuesday Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education 'Abd al-Wahab al-Majali hosted a lunch at Al-Husayn Sports City in honor of Mr. 'Arafat. The lunch was attended by senior Jordanian officials, members of the PLO delegation accompanying Mr. 'Arafat and foreign and Arab ambassadors.

King Husayn Chairs Meeting

JN291242 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Prime Ministry this morning in the presence of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

An expanded meeting was then held under His Majesty King Husayn which was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Armed Forces Chief Commander Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Director of the General Intelligence Department Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, and Royal Hashemite Court Secretary Raja'i al-Dajani. It was attended on the Jordanian side by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee members Mahmud 'Abbas, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, Bishop Eliya Khuri, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Muhammad Milhim, and Jawid al-Ghusayn, and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met earlier this morning with Yasir 'Arafat at the prime minister's office. The meeting lasted for about 1 hour.

AL-RA'Y Calls Talks 'Positive'

JN280937 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Positive talks"]

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian talks which were held during the past 2 days between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, and later between the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Palestinian side led by Yasir 'Arafat, are a continuation of the ongoing consultations between Jordan and the PLO in accordance with the 11 February Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. These talks are also a continuation of the joint coordination and cooperation in the interest of the one Jordanian-Palestinian family, march and destiny.

The fraternal spirit and cordial atmosphere which pervaded these talks will undoubtedly pave the way for achieving the joint objectives sought by Jordan and the PLO. These objectives are regaining the land and saving the kinfolk, and complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.

If Jordan and the PLO have stressed their commitment to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, it is because they realize that this agreement is the best means to achieve national and pan-Arab rights, realize a just and comprehenisve peace, and guarantee security and stability in the region.

At this crucial stage of the Arab nation's history and under the delicate circumstances through which the entire region is passing, it was necessary to bolster Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion on the first line of confrontation with the enemy to achieve the national and pan-Arab objectives and confront the fierce Zionist onslaught on Al-Aqsa mosque in particular and the Islamic holy places in the occupied homeland in general. It is essential that joint cooperation and coordination and joint Palestinian- Jordanian action continue to support peace efforts and break the stalemate these efforts have reached due to the Israeli intransigence and the continuous U.S. support for the Israeli aggressors.

Although Jordan and the PLO are concerned about the continuation of peace efforts to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Palestine question which is the crux of the conflict in the region, they adhere to firm stands and entrenched principles which allow no compromise. The most important principle is represented by the refusal to relinquish an inch of the Arab territory, rejection of separate deals and negotiations, and the commitment to holding an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO and the UN Security Council permanent member states.

If Jordan and the PLO are so much concerned about achieving peace in the region, then what is required is that this concern should be met with a response from the other parties concerned, particularly Israel and the United States. Israel and the United States are undoubtedly required to prove the credibility of their leaders's continuous statements about peace, security, and stability in the region, because their practices run contrary to these statements.

The Arab citizen who is following with interest the Palestinian-Jordanian talks, amid a fierce Zionist campaign against peace efforts, expects a great deal from the Amman talks and pins great hope on them. We are confident that the positive results the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has so far achieved will be promoted to achieve the joint national and pan-Arab objectives.

JORDAN TIMES Editorial

JN290730 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Soul Searching Is Required"]

[Text) Top level Jordanian-Palestinian talks were continuing yesterday, with no sign of an impending breakthrough that could nudge the Middle East peace process forward.

The "breakthrough" that many of us might have expected or sought from these talks might still materialise, but the likelihood is that, whatever it is, it will not be the magic wand that will solve the Palestinian problem all of a sudden. This is a complex problem whose solution requires a process, as the Americans always insist, and in this process only incremental progress can be achieved. The theory may be wrong. Unfortunately though it has become valid.

We have not always liked the way the U.S. used the terms "process" and "incremental progress" when used in conjunction with peace efforts Middle Eastern. But let us this time do to the Americans what they usually do unto us. Let us make enough progress to throw the ball back into their court and see what they will do with it, how they will play it. The Jordan-PLO accord has been, as far as we and most countries of the world are concerned, a breakthrough. What and how, other than incremental progress, did they view it? And then we have to ask ourselves whether we are truly ready for more breakthroughs for the Americans?

We all agree that time is of the essence. Not only for us, but also for the Israelis and for the Americans and for the cause of peace in this area and the whole world generally. We must not for a

moment sit on our laurels, and we must not spare an effort to solve the Palestinian problem, because inaction and hesitation are our biggest enemy. But, at the same time, the U.S. and Israel have as much responsibility and moral duty to bear for the cause of Arab-Israeli peace and coexistence. American and Israeli leaders have got to realise that for a just and lasting settlement to be possible they too would have to open their side of the street. In effect, they have to be more realistic and forthcoming on the host of issues that has so far blocked real progress in the Middle East.

Well, if Israel and the U.S. do not know about the time and effort that this country and its leadership have spent trying to improve the chances of peace, then they should take another look at what is happening; perhaps they will then reassess their positions. If they still harbour a doubt about our genuine commitment to lasting peace and coexistence, let them do a little bit of soul searching and ask the world around them. In the end everybody will discover the truth: We hope it will not be too late by the time the Americans and Israelis have done it.

UN Official Urges PLO Acceptance of 242, 338

JN250924 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
25 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[By Salameh B. Ne‘matt]

[Text] Amman — United Nations Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart left Amman for Israel on Friday after talks with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa‘i which centred on current developments in the Middle East.

In an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES*, Mr. Urquhart, who had just emerged from his meeting with the King on Thursday, called on the Palestine Liberation Organisation [PLO] to accept U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which he described as "the only generally accepted basis for a resolution" of the Palestinian question.

Mr. Urquhart described current diplomatic efforts to move the Middle East peace process as "delicate but not unhopeful." He praised King Husayn's efforts to breathe life into the peace process. "What he (The King) is trying to do is very important," he said.

Referring to the PLO's reluctance to accept Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for peace negotiations, Mr. Urquhart said: "I understand and appreciate the difficulties that the PLO is facing. But, nevertheless, something has to be done."

The U.N. official warned of the continuation of the political status quo in the region and said that with the absence of a movement towards peace,the vacuum would be filled by other forces that are very violent.

Mr. Urquhart said that at this point, Resolutions 242 and 338 are "the only generally accepted basis for a solution."

If this opportunity is not seized, he warned, "we will be missing a valuable chance for achieving peace."

He said the problem of Palestinian representation is "the last sticking point" in the peace process.

Expressing his personal opinion, Mr. Urquhart said that Israel had no right to determine who does or does not represent the Palestinian people. "In my 40 years working for the U.N., I have never heard of such a thing happen before," he said of the Israeli insistence on excluding the PLO from peace negotiations.

Mr. Urquhart cast doubt on the Israeli government's ability to make bold concessions for peace but said that however, "we have to try it and put the ball in the Israeli court."

"I believe that (Israeli Prime Minister Shim‘on) Peres is serious but how bad are the obstacles in his government is something we have to put to the test," he said.

Explaning the U.N. role in promoting the peace process Mr. Urquhart said the world body will remain on the sidelines until it is asked to play a role by the parties involved in the conflict. He also stressed the importance of the role played by U.N. troops in the Golan Heights and the UNIFIL in southern Lebanon. "If these operations are removed, the situation could seriously deteriorate," he said. He added that the U.N. can also play a role as the framework for negotiations through an international conference.

Mr. Urquhart said Israel should withdraw from all of Lebanon under U.N. Resolution 425. He said the Israeli presence in south Lebanon under the cover of its proxy, the south Lebanon army, "could become very dangerous" with the build-up of resistance.

Mr. Urquhart warned that "there is always a possibility for a military confrontation in the region."

Mr. Urquhart, 67, is retiring form the U.N. on Feb. 10. He will be replaced by Mr. Marrack Gaulding. Mr. Urquhart will be working with the New York based Ford Foundation. His wife and daughter are both journalists.

After his talks in Israel with Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Mr. Urquhart, who arrived here from Damascus, intends to visit Lebanon, Cyprus and Egypt.

Israeli Forces Launce Air Attack on Sidon

Aircraft Break Sound Barrier

NC261125 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Israeli Aircraft broke the sound barrier a short while ago during reconnaissance flights through Lebanese airspace.

Warplanes Raid Sidon Areas

NC290526 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0452 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Our correspondent in the south reported a short while ago that the Israeli Air Force raided the Darb al-Sim and Tukhum Maghdushah areas in Sidon district at 0625 this morning. The extent of the losses is not yet known.

Prior to the raid, the Israeli warplanes flew over the south, particularly over Sidon. Several explosions were then heard. Area inhabitants rushed to ground floors and shelters for fear of a wide-scale Israeli attack.

Civilian Killed, Four Wounded

NC290745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0703 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Report by NNA correspondent in the south 'Abd al-Hamid Abu Dahr — recorded]

[Text] Civilians in Sidon and its camps today were the target of an air raid that killed one and wounded several. At 0615 this morning, a squadron of the Israeli enemy's Air Force flew at low altitude over Sidon. Two planes then bombed the southeastern area, including the 'Ayn al-Hulwah-Sayniq- Magdushah road junction. As a result of the enemy's bombing, one as yet unidentified person was killed. Muhammad Abu Matar and 'Adnan Shams al-Din were wounded and moved to the Hammud Hospital for treatment. Ahmad Darwish and 'Ali al-Fuhayli were wounded as well and taken to the Al-Ra'i Hospital. Nearby houses and cultivated fields were also damaged.

Raid Targets PFLP Buildings

NC290848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Adding to the reports from the south on the Israeli raid against the southern end of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, foreign correspondents in the area say that the raid was targeted against three buildings. A two-story building belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] was destroyed; a building belonging to George Habash's PFLP and another belonging to Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC were damaged. The correspondents added that four corpses have been removed from the debris of Abu Musa's building.

Al-Jumayyil, Sham'un, Hilu Meet in B'abda

NC281100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President al-Jumayyil met with former Presidents Sham'un and Hilu at B'abda Palace this morning. After the session, Sham'un said the tripartite agreement will be sent to the Chamber of Deputies, and that the Chamber's Bureau should act in accordance with constitutional provisions.

Sham'un Says Al-Jumayyil Not To Resign

NC282051 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Camille Sham'un, minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives, today said that the resignation of President Amin al-Jumayyil is out of the question, particularly under the present circumstances. Sham'un said that President al-Jumayyil is performing the constitutional duties of his office and carrying out all his responsibilities toward the country.

Commenting on former President Sulayman Franjiyah's call for Al-Jummayyil's resignation, Sham'un said: I have heard Franjiyah's views on the tripartite agreement. They did not surprise me because he has consistently displayed a sense of objective nationalism with relation to this issue. I hope that he will continue to do so and defend Lebanon's right to live in freedom and dignity. I say that, although we disagree over the resignation of President al-Jumayyil. The President's resignation is out of the question, particularly under the circumstances. Al-Jumayyil's handling of the tripartite agreement has been perfectly constitutional. He has fully discharged his presidential duties and responsibilities toward the country. For him to resign now would be to shirk his obligations, Sham'un said.

Hubayqah Calls On Army To Abandon Al-Jumayyil

NC291311 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] We have just received the following report from Zahlah: Elie Hubayqah held a press conference at 1315 today in the Phalangist Party headquarters for the Zahlah district. George Kfuri, the acting party head for this district, and a number of party members and correspondents also attended the session.

At the news conference, Hubayqah read a statement in which he described himself as the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. The statement, which dealt with current developments in Lebanon, noted the following:

From my position as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, I declare my full solidarity with his excellency former President Sulayman Franjiyah both in his stand on the current crisis and his call for the president of the Republic to resign immediately, thereby liberating the presidency and putting an end to the harm that originates from him.

Hubayqah continued by calling on comrades-in-arms in the Army — commanders, officers, NCOs, and other personnel —

to defend the homeland, to be aware of the seriousness of the present situation, and to be committed to their sacred mission until martyrdom. This mission is to defend the homeland's unity, protect citizens, and preserve their security. He also called on them to refuse to be used as tools by a person who has destroyed the homeland to defend himself at the expense of ruining the military establishment.

Hubayqah concluded by saying that he feels that he is close to those comrades in the Lebanese Forces who have participate in 11 years of war.

Chamber of Deputies Meets Under Al-Husayni

NC281043 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies held a plenary session under the chairmanship of Speaker Husayn al-Husayni at 1120 today. Some 45 deputies were on hand, and the government was represented by Prime Minister Karami and Minister Victor Qasir. There are 11 issues on the agenda, the most important of which are the cancellation of Legislative Decree No 21 and the extension of the current rents law.

Shi'ite Leader Fadlallah Favors 'Showdown'

NC281137 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English
27 Jan-2 Feb 86 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Lebanese Shi'ite spiritual leader Sa'id Muhammad Fadlallah by Amal Fadlallah; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Amal Fadlallah] Who do you hold responsible for the failure of the tripartite accord?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] The issue has both an internal and an external aspect. On the internal level, the Lebanese were not acting realistically, they did not face the political reality in an objective manner. One faction of Lebanese sought to reduce the transitional period and obtain all its goals from the other faction, regardless of the facts on the ground. And, on the other hand, another faction sought to stop history from moving forward and felt that the political givens that applied 50 or 100 years ago must go unchanged.

Since both attitudes are unrealistic, the two factions could only engage in a dialogue of the deaf. These factions, of course, do not represent all the Lebanese, but they do constitute the major elements in the Lebanese political reality.

On the external level, we are aware that the Lebanese crisis is a result of foreign factors, indeed, that Lebanon as a state was established to constitute a cipher in a foreign equation. As it happens, the regional and international forces involved in Lebanon do not find the current phase suitable for their ultimate ends or fit to be the salvation phase. Therefore, those outside forces may give the Lebanese the illusion that a solution is near, may indeed guide them toward one or more plans for a solution, knowing, however, all the while that there are many obstacles still blocking the solution. They do this in order to distract the Lebanese from the real dangers present on the ground, but also to create new circumstances and maybe new conflicts that facilitate or accelerate their own moves. In this sense, we do not consider the suggested plans or accords as means to solve the crisis, but rather as tools to create new crises that would require regional or international solutions.

[Amal Fadlallah] It is said that the changes in East Beirut have taken the country back to square one. What is your comment?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] Did we ever get beyond square one? And is there a new political situation in East Beirut to justify our talk of "changes"? The fact is we never took off from square one, but that there merely was a plan for us to start moving, and since the plan did not materialize, we did not move. Similarly, no change has really occured in East Beirut, where those who are now speaking have been consistent in their ideas since the plan was initiated. The faction that was defeatedthere did not represent them, and as such what went on there cannot be considered a change, but rather an operation to prevent change.

[Amal Fadlallah] Do you think political pressure and a boycott of the regime will lead to a solution to the Lebanese crisis, or is the solution only possible through a military showdown?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] I believe the only way for Lebanon to take on a natural and healthy course that leaves no room for new wars and new conflicts must be based on the policy of victor and vanquished. This applies in all countries of the world, and need not necessarily take place through oppression.

Compromises mean no rule and no specific stances, which is what we have lived through in Lebanon. In Lebanon, there was no real state, but an alliance of tribes resulting from and subjected to specific circumstances and which gave itself a certain aura of civilization. Hence my opinion that a showdown is essential for Lebanon to finally become a state in the true sense of the word. But as I said, this need not necessarily be a repressive showdown, but simply a necessary surgery for a disease that cannot be cured by drugs.

As to what is being said about isolating or boycotting the regime or resorting to a military showdown, I think that pressure is being exerted to obtain a political solution that may reduce the impact of a probable clash or create a favorable atmosphere for future plans for a solution.

[Amal Fadlallah] Some leaders are calling for immediate abolition of sectarianism. Do you think this is feasible, and do you favor such a measure?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] We certainly favor the abolitin of political sectarianism and are for a shock treatment in achieving this. Abolishing political sectarianism through the traditional method the tripartite accord tried to achieve cannot succeed in Lebanon because of the prevailing sectarian atmosphere and the de facto sectarian division of the country, where each sect will try to preserve what it possesses and will use whatever means available to fight the abolition of sectarianism. At the same time however, all the sects are restricted by security concerns, aggravated by the present political atmosphere that reduces their chances of negotiating with one another on the regional or national level.

Therefore our best chance to abolish political sectarianism immediately is to profit from the need of the Lebanese for a solution that would put an end to the tragic security situation and political tension. But to think of doing this in 10 or 15 years time, as stipulated in the accord, is unrealistic, since sectarian fanaticism would have reached even greater proportions by then, and its abolition would require even greater pressure. That pressure can only come through a new war and new cycle of violence, so it is preferable to avoid that by grasping now what can only be a result of war. Let us satisfy ourselves with this war, which has brought enough misery and tragedy to us, and make some use of it. I think now is the best opportunity to abolish political sectarianism and create the right psychological atmosphere for the new Lebanon.

[Amal Fadlallah] Former President Sualyman Franjiyah called for the convening of a Christian meeting to be followed by a Moslem meeting and eventually a national conference to find a solution for the Lebanese crisis. What is your comment?

[Sa'id Fadlallah] We must first look at the reasons for holding such a conference. If the aim in convening it is to unite the Christians and Moslems around one idea, allow me to say the Christians will never unite, nor will the Moslems, unless it is around the idea of ending the war.

The present period is not that of a solution and time bombs will explode every now and then to prevent an agreement.

The Lebanese must no longer be blind to reality, they must realize that they do not decide the fate of their country, but that this fate lies in the hands of others.

Nor are these outsiders to blame for manipulating that fate. This is the sole responsibility of the Lebanese factions that each tried to defeat the other by relying on foreign forces.

Fighting Erupts at Palestinian Camps in Beirut

Amal, Palestinians Clash

NC281539 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] We begin our newscast with a report about the clashes that erupted at 1645 today between the Amal movement and Palestinians at the southern entrance to the Sabra camp, in the vicinity of Al-Sharq movie theater. Various types of artillery, rockets, and machineguns are being used in the fighting.

In view of this development, the internal security forces charged with the maintenance of security in the camps area have been compelled to regroup in the old people's home. However, gunfire prevented some members of the force who were near the Al-Sharq movie theater from joining their colleagues at the old people's home.

Fighting in Sabra, Shatila

NC281549 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1524 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Clashes in which personal weapons were being used erupted in the Sabra and Shatila camps at 1700 today, that is, about 20 minutes ago. A security source reported a short while ago that the fighting has died down to some extent and has not involved the use of weapons other than personal ones. The security authorities concerned are trying to contain the incidents.

Fighting Dies Down in Camps

NC282013 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The intensity of the clashes in the commercial markets, the port, the Normandy and the Bank of Syria and Lebanon combat lines lessened some 15 minutes ago. However, sniper fire in which explosive bullets are being used can still be heard in the peaceful residential areas.

As for the situation in the camps, a security source reported a short while ago that the fighting became less severe there as of 2020 tonight, following a cease-fire agreement that was reached at 2000. The camps coordination committee is now working to calm the situation completely.

In another development, a security source has reported that there have been exchanges of shellfire on the Sannin, Al-Za'rur, and Biskinta combat lines since 1930 today.

Situation in Camps Tense

NC282206 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] A guarded calm has returned to the traditional combat lines in the capital following a security setback along the commercial markets, Normandy, and port lines in which machineguns and rockets were used. However, intermittent machinegun fire can still be heard in the Shatila area despite the fact that a cease-fire was scheduled to come into effect at 2000. Officials from the Amal movement and the Salvation Front are continuing their efforts to restore calm and end tension.

A security source from the Amal movement said tonight that orders to cease fire were given at 2000, whereupon the situation in and around the camps began to ease. However, gunfire was resumed at 2020. Medium-caliber weapons were used in an attack along the Al-Khazzan-Arihah and Al-Dukhi-Al-Sharq movie theater lines. Orders were again given to refrain from retaliation and to cease fire.

Two 60-mm shells were fired from inside Shatila camp at surrounding areas at 2030. These areas were again subjected to 60-mm and 82-mm shellfire from inside Shatila camp at 1700. Sniper fire was then directed at all entrances to the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Intermittent Fighting Continues

NC282208 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Despite a cease-fire called at 2000 today in Sabra camp, intermittent clashes are still continuing there between the Amal movement and the Palestinians. Machineguns are being used. The fighting, which began this afternoon, led to several casualties, some fatal. According to security sources, both sides are currently reinforcing in the area.

Fighting Resumes in Camps

NC291039 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Fighting resumed in the Sabra and Shatila camps a short while ago. The sound of explosions and bursts of machinegun fire has been heard in the camps for some time now. Gunmen are exchanging fire inside the Sabra and Shatila camps near the Hayy Farhat area and the 'Akka hospital. The coordination committee had attempted to contain the tension, but fighting erupted despite its efforts. It was decided to redeploy the security forces in the positions around the camps from which they had withdrew last night.

Tension Subsides in Camps

NC291406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Tension in the Sabra and Shatila camps has eased following intensive contacts among the parties concerned to check the deterioration in the situation. Security sources reported that exchanges of fire are now confined to the areas of Al-Kulliyah, Ad-Dukhi, and Hayy Farhat, south of Shatila camp. Light bursts of gunfire and sniper fire have been reported since 1030 today. Sources said that, as a result of the contacts, it was agreed to deploy Syrian observers from the camps' security coordination committee to deal with the situation there and arrange a total cease-fire. According to security reports, two people were killed and six others wounded in the fighting yesterday and today.

Amal Discusses Political, Security Developments

NC250831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Amal movement's Political Bureau held its weekly meeting chaired by Colonel 'Akif Haydar yesterday. Amal sources said that the bureau reviewed political and security developments in Lebanon. Special attention was given to events following the act of treachery against the tripartite agreement, the effects this act is having on the general situation in Lebanon, and the contacts underway to deal with this situation.

Conditions in the south, as a result of the practices of the Israeli occupation forces and their agents, against the peaceful population were also discussed.

Amal Arrests Kidnappers With Overseas Links

NC251425 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Amal sources have disclosed that the Amal security services arrested the abductors of 11-year-old Qasim Muhammad al-'Ajami and set the child free. Gunmen were holding the child at a building in Bisharah al-Khuri and asking for a large ransom.

Investigations have revealed that the kidnappers belong to a group that had carried out similar operations abroad and may be linked to the abduction of the brother of the UAE ambassador in London. This case only ended after a $4-million ransom was deposited at a Beirut Bank.

Communist Party Calls 'General Mobilization'

NC251857 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party Politburo has declared a general mobilization among the party ranks. The Politburo called on all party members, supporters, and friends to immediately join their cadres and to be ready for battle on all political, popular, social, and military fronts. The party called on its fighters to report to mobilization centers and to defend what it calls the cause of the party and homeland.

Embassies to Participate in Security Scheme

NC281607 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Our radio has learned that the security organ responsible for embassies has requested the appropriate officials at foreign embassies in Lebanon to agree to have their embassies connected to an alarm system, for their security and protection.

The proposal has so far been accepted by the embassies of Korea, Britain, France, Sweden, Norway, Bulgaria, and Finland. Others are expected to indicate their approval soon. A Lebanese delegation will then be sent abroad to obtain the necessary equipment, which will be distributed to the embassies in Lebanon. Banks may also participate in the scheme.

Reportage on Fighting Involving Israelis, Lahd

Resistance Shells Jazzin

NC250826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Resistance fighters continue their heroic attacks on the occupation authorities and Lahd militias. They have shelled the Sujud position in Jazzin district. They have also attacked with rockets a center for the so-called national guard in Bint Jubayl.

Meanwhile, there is guarded calm on the traditional combat lines. Traffic has been normal on the Qasqas-Al-Masalih and Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah crossing points.

Israeli, Lahd Positions Hit

NC251022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A Lebanese National Resistance group attacked a position manned by Israeli intelligence and Lahd militias near the town of Bint Jubayl at dawn today. A 15-minute clash ensued.

Another resistance group used RPG's and machineguns to attack an agent Lahd position near the town of Kafr Rumman. The number of casualties could not be determined because of a security cordon. Agent Lahd militias retaliated by using their artillery and machineguns against 'Arab Salim, giving rise to tension in the area.

Resistance Shells Lahd Posts

NC251347 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Resistance Front issued a statement today saying that some of its groups shelled Metulla with katyusha rockets. They also fired four rockets at the Marj 'Uyun barracks, where Lahd militiamen are stationed. They fired another rocket at a position held by Lahd militiamen in Hursh 'Ali al-Tahir.

The statement notes that this shelling is in retaliation for the shelling of the freed populated villages by the occupation forces and their agents. This, the statement adds, is not the first response nor will it be the last.

The front issued another statement today saying that one of its groups attacked Lahd militia quarters in Anan township, Jazzin District, at 2230 last night. Another group attacked a militia post near (Al-Sari) township.

Two Lahd Militiamen Killed

NC251434 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The National Resistance has stated that at 1100 today its forces fought Lahd militiamen, who had sneaked into Kafra Township and raided houses. In the clashes with various types of weapons two militia men were killed and others wounded. Following the aggressors' withdrawal, Kafra came under artillery, mortar, and heavy machinegun fire.

Israeli Center, Patrol Attacked

NC261253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Lebanese National Resistance fighters have attacked an Israeli intelligence center in Bayt Lif with RPG's and medium-caliber machinegun fire. A 15-minute clash ensued and the center and its personnel were hit. The agents' radio admitted that a number of soldiers had been wounded.

In another development, resistance fighters detonated an explosive device at dawn today as a joint patrol of the Israeli forces and Lahd militia was moving along the coastal road near the Al-Hamra-Al-Bayyadah bridge in south's western sector. Local sources confirmed that one vehicle was hit and its crew wounded.

According to information reaching Tyre, there is acute tension in Kafra, Yatar, and Al-Jiwar after these towns and the main Kafra-Tyre road came under artillery shelling overnight. The shelling originated from agent Lahd militia positions on the hills of Bra'shit and Yatar.

Israelis Reinforce Positions

NC261838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] An NNA correspondent in the south has reported that the Israeli occupation forces are continuing to reinforce their positions in the eastern sector. Bulldozers were spotted removing earthen barriers around the positions of these forces in various areas, including those located in Zaghlah, where the Israeli military governor resides, Tallat al-Ahamadiyah, Burghuz, northern Kawkaba, eastern Qilya, the Al-Surayrah hills, and the western part of Kafr Hunah.

The Israeli forces also brought huge reinforcements to these positions, including Merkava tanks, which were seen heading toward the aforementioned areas. Several armored personnel carriers, armored cars, and approximately 25 tanks have been brought to Tallat al-Ahmadiyah. This move has created panic among the inhabitants of the liberated areas in the western Al-Biqa'.

Resistance Hits Lahd Positions

NC272149 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The occupation forces and agent Lahd militia have continued their arbitrary practices in the south today. The town of Jarju' was subjected to violent artillery shelling from an agent Lahd militia position in Tallat Sujud at 1300. Approximately 15 120-mm shells fell in the town. The shelling continued until 1600 and left a number of houses damaged. Jarju' has been coming under heavy sniper fire from 12.7-mm machineguns since 1730.

Earlier today, the occupation forces and their agents shelled the villages of 'Arab Salim, Habbush, and Kafr Rumman with heavy-caliber artillery. Three houses were damaged by this shelling.

In another development, Lebanese resistance fighters clashed with a Lahd militia patrol on the Sribbin Road at dawn today. Some members of the patrol were killed and others were wounded in the fighting. Ambulances were seen transporting the casualties to Marj 'Uyun hospital.

A faithful resistance group opened fire at a position belonging to the occupation forces in Tallat Kafra at 1630. One of the enemy's personnel sustained head injuries. The martyr Muhammad Bashir group also attacked an agent Lahd position on the Bayt

Yahun bridge with rockets and machinegun fire. A 30-minute clash then ensued.

The martyrs 'Ali Saqr and Mustafa Hassunah group attacked a position in Haddathah with four katyusha rockets and heavy-caliber gunfire. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the site, and one enemy half-track vehicle was burned. Reinforcements were immediately sent to the position. However, two explosive devices were detonated in the path of these forces when they were halfway between Rshaf and Haddathah. One jeep and one half-track vehicle belonging to the agent Lahd militia were burned, and nine militiamen were either killed or wounded. The attacking group returned safely to its base.

Israeli Carbomb Plan Cited

NC281736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Security forces in Sidon have received information that the enemy Israeli forces and their agents are preparing four booby-trapped Mercedes cars and will attempt to bring them into the city. The security forces have distributed descriptions of these cars among their police stations, checkpoints, and patrol posts.

Gunfire on Bikfayya Road; 'Cautious Calm' Elsewhere

NC261159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Tension prevails on the upper Al-Matn front, where the Bikfayya-Al-Dilb road is under machinegun fire from Duhur al-Shuwayr. Early this morning the Lebanese Army foiled an attempt by gunmen to move toward the Al-'Ayrun-Al-Dawwar frontline.

Elsewhere on the traditional combat lines in the capital, in the southern suburbs, and on the mountain, there is cautious calm that is disturbed by occasional sniper fire on military positions and residences.

Artillery Fire on Mountain; Fighting in Beirut

NC251423 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1406 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Security sources have just informed us that an artillery fire exchange began about 10 minutes ago on the mountain combat lines. We have also been informed that fighting has occurred in the commerical markets in Beirut.

'Guarded Calm' Reported

NC261618 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] A guarded calm has been restored to the Kafr Shima' Shuwayfat lines after clashes took place there from 1430 to 1500 this afternoon. According to a security report, positions belonging to the army and the disengagement forces in Suq al-Gharb and Hill 888 have been coming under machinegun fire since 1630 today from positions belonging to Junblatt gunmen in 'Aytat and 'Alayh.

Army positions in the commercial markets area of Beirut are now coming under intermittent sniper fire. Private Niqula Jammal was killed and another soldier was wounded by sniper fire at noon today.

PDRY Delegation Meets Syrian Minister in Damascus

GF281555 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] The PDRY delegation led by brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of fisheries, met in Damascus today with brother Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister. During the meeting they reviewed the developments and the regretful events our country witnessed. The Syrian foreign minister expressed the concern and regret of the Syrian leadership on these events and reaffirmed Syria's support to the PDRY as a party, government and people. He warned against any foreign intervention in PDRY affairs under any pretexts.

Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man expressed our country's appreciation for the support of the Syrian leadership for the PDRY.

AL-BA'TH on Israeli 'Participation' in Maneuvers

JN290800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Today's newspapers highlight reports on the new escalation of the situation in the region represented by the U.S. decision to intensify the provocative, aggressive maneuvers against Libya. The newspapers cite U.S. media as saying that the CIA, the Pentagon, and the National Security Council are actively working to prepare a strategy for armed aggression against Libya. The papers note that the United States intends to send at least one ship into the Gulf of Sidra, which is considered to be within the Libyan Jamahiriyah's territorial waters.

On this subject, *AL-BA'TH* says: Reports from Washington on escalating the military threats against Libya coincide with reports from the occupied territory about Israeli participation in the 6th Fleet's provocative maneuvers in the Mediterranean. In order to reveal the aims of these two strategic allies at this serious juncture, a comprehenisve review is required of the Middle East situation and the world in general.

AL-BA'TH says: The question arises as to why the Zionist enemy's participation in the Mediterranean maneuvers is being disclosed at this particular time. Reports about intensive enemy flights over the Red Sea have coincided with the enemy's participation in the maneuvers. This leaves no doubt that the two allies have started implementing a military maneuver, for which they have been preparing since their expansionist schemes met with failure. However, the recent past, which witnessed the defeat of the NATO onslaught on Lebanon and the Arab nation is still fresh in our memory. Before long, our masses will witness a new defeat of the two strategic allies, driving them away from the Mediterranean and the Arab region.

Air Force Attacks 'Palestinian Terrorists' in Lebanon

TA290620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Israel Air Force planes this morning attacked three Palestinian terrorist targets south of Sidon in Lebanon. All our planes returned safely to base. The IDF spokesman notes that the pilots reported accurate hits. The targets hits were a 2-story building belonging to the Fatah faction under the leadership of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]; a 1-story building belonging to Jibril's PFLP-GC; and another 1-story building belonging to George Habash's PFLP.

Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, reports that the area attacked does not lie within the range of Syria's SAM-2's. The pilots did not report any fire directed at them from the ground. Our correspondent notes that a few days ago, the commander of the Northern Command, Ori Or, said that recently Palestinian organizations — especially those belonging to Fatah — have taken over refugee camps near Sidon.

Peres: Raid Not Harmful to Peace

TA291127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that he believes the Air Force raid in Lebanon will not harm the peace efforts, as there is presently a worldwide consensus on combatting terrorism. The prime minister was speaking to our correspondent Shalom Oren upon his arrival in Berlin. He was greeted at the airport by Mayor Eberhard Diepgen and the leader of the Jewish community, Heinz Galinsky.

Immediately upon his arrival, Peres left on a tour of the city in his limousine. Some 4,000 policemen and security personnel have been entrusted with guarding the prime minister. Last night, hundreds of leftists demonstrated in West Berlin against Israel and its position toward the Palestinians. No incidents were reported.

'Ezer Weizman Interviewed on Talks With Mubarak

TA281627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Interview with Minister 'Ezer Weizman by political Correspondent 'Oz Frankel on 28 January, place not given — recorded]

[Text][Frankel] Mr Weizman, you were described today, at least by the press, as having returned from Egypt empty-handed. Do you agree with this judgement?

[Weizman] No, I do not agree with it at all. Obviously, there are some things I cannot talk about. You can very well imagine that if a minister goes to Egypt and meets with the president on 2 occasions in 30 hours for 2 and 1/2 hours each time, they did not sit and discuss ancient Egyptian art or Israeli culture. We exchanged views on the peace process, problems between the two countries, our and Egypt's domestic problems, our approaches toward comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and dozens of other topics. Of course, I tried to persuade him that a meeting between him and the prime minister at the earliest day possible would be very beneficial to promoting the peace process. As I said, we did not set a date or venue, but the seed for such a notion was sown, and I cannot elaborate on this any further.

It had been decided by the prime minister and myself that I should go to Egypt, and that Vice Prime Minister Shamir should be kept in the picture — and he was. In order not to submit this trip to a decision by opposing forums, as was the case in the past, I was asked by Mr Shamir to leave quietly, but not secretly, and not to hold the usual news conference beforehand. I accepted this justified request.

[Frankel] Over the past year, you and others argued that if a decision in principle was passed on arbitration with Egypt there would be a breakthrough, relations would improve, and results would be seen at once. However, a decision has been made and we have not seen any results yet. What was wrong with this forecast?

[Weizman] Wait a minute. First of all, nothing went wrong. However, the decision was not just about arbitration but was far more complex; it included a clause stipulating that the arbiter would try to look for ways other than arbitration in the initial stages. This is not exactly what we said or wanted, but this was the decision of the Inner Cabinet and it must be honored. The process may now be sligtly slower, but either next week or the week after, Israeli and Egyptian teams will meet to begin discussing the arbitral compromis and all the issues revolving around the Inner Cabinet decision.

I would like to point out once again that I did not deal at all with the question of the arbitral compromise. I am the last man qualified to deal with this subject.

[Frankel] Are you recommending to the government that it take Mubarak's delicate position in Egypt into consideration?

[Weizman] I think that the internal situation in Israel is also delicate, in its own way. Of course, one should always be considerate. However, we have a government made up of two blocs. I told Mubarak, among other things: You face the opposition in parliament while we have to deal with different, perhaps opposing, views within the Cabinet. He takes our problems into consideration and we must take his problems into account.

Comments to Knesset Committee

TA281749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman thinks that Egypt is interested in accelerating the process of arbitration over Tabah, although it has reservations about some of the clauses in the Inner Cabinet decision. He said this to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He said it is true that no date has been set yet for a Peres-Mubarak meeting, but that Egypt now understands the importance Israel attributes to such a meeting.

Egyptian Charge on Weizman Trip

TA281300 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, says that Egyptian President Husni Mubarrak undertook before the Egyptian people to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, but that the arbitral compromise on Tabah should be concluded first. In an interview with our correspondent on Arab affairs, Eldad Beck, Basyuni noted that attacks in the Israeli press last week regarding the Ra's al-Burq' affair have caused a grave deterioration in the relations between the two countries and this is why Minister Weizman left for Cairo.

Warns Against 'Verbal Escalation'

TA240948 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by Shefi Gabay, Refa'el Mann, and Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpt] The charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv, Muhammad Basyuni, told *MA'ARIV* yesterday that the verbal escalation against Egypt by the Israeli media is increasing the tension between the two countries and is very harmful to the peace process.

He said that under no circumstances should such a tense atmosphere be created at this time. "I repeat my explanation that the current regime in Egypt is adhering to the strategy of peace with Israel and under no circumstances will it go back on it," Basyuni said when trying to stress that Egypt regarded the Inner Cabinet decision on the issue of the principle of international arbitration over the Tabah dispute as a step in the right direction.

However, he believes that "this decision requires explanations and discussions. This is the reason we invited the delegation of Israeli directors general to a meeting in Cairo next week," he said.

"If we spend all our time talking of the political process in the Middle East, there is no alternative to putting the Palestinian problem, which is the heart of the dispute, at the head of the discussions," He said that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has also not denied this and even emphasized the problem in his latest statements to the United Nations and recently in London. "Egypt very much admires Shim'on Peres' approach," he added.

Referring to the report on the bloody events in Ra's al-Burqa', he said that the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason, would be able to ask for and receive the minutes of the discussions held in the military court on the murderer, the soldier Sulayman Khatir, this very day. "We have explained to Israel that it was the president himself who ordered that the murderer be given a quick trial by a military court and we have emphasized that we are prepared to give Israel the deliberations file, although it is not the custom in modern diplomacy for one country to give another country the accused's legal file."

Basyuni also pointed out that the return to Tel Aviv of the Egyptian ambassador and a summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak would only be possible when the arbitration bill is signed.

David Levi: No Concessions for Summit With Mubarak

TA281010 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0948 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said that it is foolish to say that only a summit meeting between the prime minister and the Egyptian president will save the peace between the two countries. He added that we must not feel obligated to make concessions in order to achieve such a meeting. The deputy prime minister was talking to reporters during a tour of Upper Nazareth. This was reported by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz.

Shamir Says Syria Will Not Achieve Military Supremacy

TA281011 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0949 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Syria is growing stronger in order to achieve military supremacy with the aim of attacking Israel once again. I am convinced, Shamir added, that the Syrians will not achieve this goal. He was addressing the World Jewish Congress, and his remarks were reported by our correspondent, Yaron Kulas.

Shamir, Spadolini on Middle East Peace, Terrorism

TA281154 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir says Labor and the Likue fully agree on peace with Egypt and Jordan. Speaking to members of the World Jewish Congress meeting in Jerusalem today, Shamir said that Israel has fulfilled all of its obligations toward Egypt, but Cairo has not reciprocated. This report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording] [Weizman] Shamir told the Congress that the national unity government is committed to realizing the Camp David Accords, expanding and deepening the peace with Egypt, trying to reach an agreement with Jordan and, finally, a solution to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs. Shamir denied that there has been a lack of progress toward peace bacause of differences within the Israeli Government.

[Shamir] While we made different tactics [as heard], there is full agreement on the goal and principle of peace. The problem is not between Labor and the Likud, but between us and Egypt, between us and Jordan. If our peace treaty with Egypt does not lead to normal relations between our two countries, there is little chance for achieving peace with any of the other Arab states. Israel has already made extraordinary sacrifices for peace. What more can we do to encourage Egypt to inject substance into our relations and to bring Jordan into the peace talks?

[Weizman] Shamir went on to say that Israel has fulfilled all of its commitments toward Egypt, but Cairo has not reciprocated. He gave as examples anti-Israel and anti-Jewish propaganda in the Egyptian press, Egyptian support for the PLO, and Cairo's refusal to return its ambassador to Tel Aviv, which he called an obligation and not a special act of grace. Shamir also mentioned Jordan's King Husayn, who he said seemed limited in his freedom of movement. This, he said, was due to his involvement with Syria on one hand, and the PLO on the other. The foreign minister added that Israel has invited Husayn to join peace negotiations without preconditions, but the king has not responded.

Also at this morning's session was Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini. Spadolini, who resigned with his party in protest of his government's handling of the *Achille Lauro* affair, was greeted by warm applause from Congress members. He said that in recent months, a wave of terror has brought to the heart of Europe the tragedy which Israel has lived almost every day since the founding of the state. That terror, he said, must not be allowed to achieve its object of defeating moves toward peace. [end recording]

Nation Ready To Negotiate Release of Jewish Hostages

TA280930 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Jan 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report by correspondent in France, Gid'on Kouts]

[Excerpt] Paris — Israel has expressed its willingness to acquiesce to several demands posed by the secret Shi'ite organization The Oppressed of the Earth, which has murdered two Jewish hostages in Lebanon and is holding two more.

A well-informed source in Paris has reported that last Wednesday the kidnappers presented their demands for holding negotiations with Israel through Beate Klarsfeld, who is currently in Beirut in a bid to save the two surviving hostages. Consequently, the Israeli Foreign Ministry has agreed to allow International Red Cross representatives to visit the Al-Khiyam prison in southern Lebanon, which is under the control of the army of southern Lebanon. Israel is also investigating, at the kidnappers' demand, the disappearance of eight Shi'ites — six men and two woman — from Kafr Hunah, near Jazzin.

Radio Reports Egypt Lowers Price of Crude Oil

TA280941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0919 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Egypt has decided to lower the price of crude oil it sells to Israel. Our correspondent, Elihu Ben-On, reports that the lowered prices will become effective at the beginning of February. The price of low-quality oil Israel currently purchases from Egypt stands at approximately $20 a barrel, while the price of high-quality oil is about $23 a barrel.

The head of the Energy Ministry's Fuel Administration, Shim'on Gilbo'a, says that this move will save the state $56 million. He noted that the cut-rate prices are the result of the initiative of the Israeli Fuel Administration, which approached Egypt with a request that it lower the price of oil in view of the worldwide slump.

Officials Deny Knowledge of U.S. Technology Probe

TA260849 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Jan 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report by U.S. correspondent Amir Oren]

[Text] Washington — Federal authorities are conducting an investigation of a U.S. company based in a large west coast city. The company is suspected of illegally transferring security-related technology to an Israeli defense factory. This was learned yesterday from reliable sources.

The investigation is being conducted mosly in secret, this after authorities were embarrassed by the affair of the Napco chrome plating factory, where the investigation has run into a dead end despite the fact that it was launched amidst great fanfare. This time, the investigators, from customs as well as other agencies, are carefully gathering evidence before bringing their findings to court and to the media.

Israeli officials were suprised to hear of the investigation and claimed they know nothing about it. High-level officials from the Reagan administration have also not yet been briefed about it.

OAU Liberation Committee Session Opens in Lagos

Babangida Opens Session

AB271531 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The 45th ordinary session of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa opened in Lagos today. The session is being attended by 19 of the 22 designated member-countries, as well as representatives of some nationalist movements.

President Ibrahim Babangida, in his opening address, said that the continued existence of colonial control and racists oppression in South Africa and Namibia is a serious threat not only to peace in the world but also to the independence of all African nations. He said that in the struggle to remove this threat, Nigeria and all African countries would not rest until victory was attained.

Nigeria Reelected OAU Chairman

AB271922 Lagos Domestic Service in
English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] At their first plenary session today, members of the OAU Liberation Committee reelected Nigeria as chairman. Diplomatic correspondent (Ebo Eboigbe) reports that proposal for reelection of Nigeria was made by Senegal and adopted by the whole house.

Seventh ICDCS Summit Convenes in Dakar

Niger President Arrives

AB271829 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The major event here is obviously the seventh summit of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] and the arrival of heads of state to take part in this summit. The current chairman of the ICDCS, President Seyni Kountche of Niger arrived this morning and was met on arrival by President Abdou Diouf. The Niger president spoke to Iba Gueye.

[Begin Kountche recording] I, first of all, must say how happy I am to once again be in Dakar, this town to which we are tied by so many memories. I am also glad that we are holding our summit in Dakar at a moment when our people are facing lesser difficulties posed by famine as compared to the sixth summit. The 1985 agricultural season was relatively satisfactory. I wish to say that during the Dakar Meeting, the heads of state must devote their attention to consolidate this self-sufficiency in food, and above all place emphasis on assistance that must be given to farmers in the Sahel, particularly farming implements. We should also not forget the encouragement that must be given to these farmers in fixing prices of their produce, especially in these times of crisis, and also give them all the means to fight enemies of the plants and do equally for animal production. In Dakar, we will also place emphasis on the rehabilitation of our environment, that is we must draw up a program to check desert encroachment. To sum up, the Dakar summit is taking place in better circumstances than that of Niamey, so I am very confident that we have come to Dakar with the hope that the heads of state will give a new impetus to our institution in the search for the well-being of the people of the Sahel. [end recording]

Abdou Diouf Greets Heads

AB272153 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Early this afternoon, the head of state went to the Dakar-Yoff Airport to welcome his peers, heads of state, and members of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS], who came to take part in the 7th session of the heads of state and governments summit of this organizationm They are their Excellencies Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya of Mauritania, Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, El Hadj Hissein Habre of Chad, and Aristides Maria Pereira of Cape Verde.

Kountche Opens Summit

AB281400 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The seventh summit of heads of state and governments of the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] opened in Dakar this morning under the chairmanship of Brigadier General Seyni Kountche who arrived in the Senegalese capital yesterday morning.

In the opinion of President Kountche, ICDCS current chairman, since the 1985 agricultural season was a satisfactory one, the heads of state have to consolidate the gains of this season by attaching great importance to inputs for increased production by farmers in the Sahel. The Dakar summit, President Kountche said, will examine the rehabilitation of the Sahelian environment through the drawing up and perfection of programs within the framework of desert encroachment control. On food aid, the ICDCS current chairman expressed his preference for development aid. In this regard, President Kountche expressed satisfaction with the EEC plans, that is the Natali plan, which provides for the rehabilitation and economic revival of African countries which are hardest hit by the drought. He called on the international community to follow the EEC's steps because their action is in line with our objective, that is to do away with food aid and received aid for development instead, the head of state concluded.

First Day Activities

AB281854 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The working sessions of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, ICDCS, opened this morning. We are calling on Pape Malick Gueye who is present at the International Exchange Centre where the meeting is taking place.

[Gueye] This meeting is an important stage in the development of the ICDCS. It is being presided over by General Seyni Kountche, Niger's head of state and current chairman of the ICDCS.

Twelve years ago, the ICDCS was hailed as an original instrument of cooperation among countries of the subregion which are linked by geography and history, and which are proving once again through this summit that they are filled with the common will to work together in the face of the many challenges to be overcome. In fact, all the diagnostics currently made on the situation in the Sahel emphasize the extreme seriousness of the economic situation and the catastrophic prospects awaiting the region from now until the end of the century if important changes are not effected immediately.

Changes must be made in both the economic development policies and a reorientation and increase in international aid to enable the Sahelian countries to attain economic selfsufficiency, in a word. But still, what does it actually involve? It is a question of the situation and future of our subregion.

This is what the summit will discuss at its Dakar sessions. It concerns a population of 35 million inhabitants in 8 countries with an area of 5.3 million square kilometers; it concerns a strip of land of 4,500 kilometers from east to west, and finally it concerns homogeneous climatic conditions and culture with a great similarity of problems to be confronted.

Such is the Sahel, whose presidents have met here at the western entrance of the African Continent, as if to undertake a new crusade towards the desert. The mood was set this morning at the opening session by the ICDCS current chairman, General Kountche, president of Niger, after whom President Abdou Diouf spoke.

The Sengalese president expressed satisfaction with the interest of his peers in the ICDCS and the importance they attach to the Dakar meeting. He extended to them the brotherly greetings of the Senegalese people. The head of state then explained the importance of the session.

[Begin Diouf recording] Our conference is taking place at a time when the Sahel region is experiencing a relative respite due to the good rainfall figures recorded during 1985. Thanks to God, the grain production of almost all the member countries of our organization is around 7 million tons as against just over 4 million tons in 1984, representing an increase of 55 percent. If I should refer to the report of the 1985/1986 season submitted by our ministers during their extraordinary session of 4 December 1985 in Niamey, the emergency food aid needed for the eight ICDCS member countries for this year is 200,000 tons of grain, whereas it was 1.750 million tons for the preceding year. This remarkable improvement in the food situation in a Sahel which, due to the thousands of deaths brought to it by the drought of the 1970's, was considered as the polygon of hunger — this remarkable improvement alone — constitutes a source of satisfaction. Despite everything, our subregion is not at all sheltered from the threat of famine. [end recording]

[Gueye] Yes, famine, the effect of the drought — the last word of the extract of President Abdou Diouf's speech at the opening session of this summit. Before we return to this issue soon, note that since 1973, the Sahel countries have only recorded a very weak and irregular progress which is altogether lower than the overall population growth, thus calling for the need for a new strategy which we hope will come out from this Dakar session. After President Abdou Diouf's speech, others who spoke include President Seyni Kountche of Niger who is also the current ICDCS chairman; Edouard Saouma, the director general of the FAO, [first name indistinct] Mohamed Ali, vice president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; as well as several other representatives of international organizations.

The session has just been suspended at the time I called you and will resume very soon at 1500.

ALGERIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Welcomed by Algerian President

LD281500 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Juamada Awal 16, January 28, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The Leader of the Revolution arrived at 11:30 am today (al-Jamahiriya's time) in the town of Ain Amenes of sisterly Algeria. He was officially and warmly received at the airport by the Algerian president, Bendjedid Chadli; the minister of foreign affairs, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi; the minister of interior, M'hamed Yala, and Minister of Energy Nabi. The leader of the revolution and the Algerian president inspected both the honour guards on parade.

After a short rest at the Ain Amenes airport the leader and president of Algeria headed for the town of Ain Amenes and a meeting was held between the two sides together with the Libyan Arab and Algerian delegations.

The leader of the revolution has been accompanied in this official visit by the secretary of the People's Congress of the General People's Congress and the secretary of the People's Congress for Foreign Liaison Bureau.

Talks Begin

LD281737 Algiers APS in Arabic 1645 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Ain Amenas, 28 Jan (APS) — Algerian-Libyan political talks began late this morning Tuesday in Ain Amenas privately between Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who had arrived shortly earlier in Ain Amenas, at the head of a Libyan delegation. Prior to this private meeting, preliminary political talks were held between President Bendjedid and Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, in the presence of the delegations of both countries.

The Algerian delegation is composed notably of Messrs: Taleb Ibrahimi and M'hamed Hadj Yala, respectively foreign minister and minister of the interior and localities; Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy, chemical and petrochemical industries; Colonel Mohamed Bitchine, member of the Central Committee and commander of the fourth military region, and Abdelkader Ben Kaci, head of the international relations and cooperation desk at the Presidency of the republic.

Taking part in these talks on the Libyan side were 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, and Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the Peoples' Congresses Affairs. The talks were also attended by the ambassadors of the two countries.

Arab Unity Stressed

LD282354 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The national agency APS writes this evening on the talks between the president of the republic and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and notes that they had fraternal and open talks, the quality of which was commensurate with the many challenges facing the Arab nation in the Maghreb and Mashriq. In this context, the consolidation of relations between Algeria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah was perceived by the political leadership of the two countries as being an imperative necessity in order to answer these challenges by contributing to closing Arab ranks and rallying Arab forces with a view to putting them into the service of fulfilling the requirements of their common destiny.

Particular heed was paid to conditions required to give the relations between the two fraternal countries further impact in response to the innermost aspirations of the Algerian and Libyan people and, through them, the aspirations of the people of the Maghreb and of all the people of the Arab homeland.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated their pledges in favor of the construction of the greater Maghreb as part and parcel of the construction of Arab unity which remains the common historic project of the 1 November and 1 September revolutions. Within this context they deplored the continuation of the fratricidal conflict in the Western Sahara, which seriously threatens the achievement of Maghreb unity. They renewed their conviction that the fulfillment of the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence is an imperative of Maghreb construction, just as Maghreb construction is [words indistinct] the suitable framework for a solution of the Western Sahara conflict. They insisted that everything should be done to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict which opposes the Moroccan kingdom and the Polisario Front in accordance with UN resolution Number 104 ratified by the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

Analyzing Middle East developments and in particular the Palestinian cause, President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highlighted the magnitude of the Zionist challenges and and of the aggressive and expansionist Zionist exploits at the expense of the nation. They stressed that the imperialist-Zionist collusion represents the main threat to the Arab nation and its united destiny, and to the completion of its work to build civilization. They reiterated that the fulfillment of the integrity of the national rights of the Palestinian people represents the main parameter of any long-lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, and that the necessary framework of this solution remains the international peace conference under the United Nations aegis with the participation with equal rights of the PLO as the sole, authentic, and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then called for the unity of Arab ranks in order to provide the Palestinian resistance with all the powers available within the Arab world for its struggle in order to impose its national, independent existence in the historic land of Palestine.

In expressing their deep pain in the face of the fratricidal fight that caused bloodshed in fraternal Democratic Yemen, President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi deplored this tragedy of division which places a heavy burden on the Yemeni people itself and drains important potential away from collective arms action. They will again address, in the name of their common militant action for the same causes, a pressing call for the cessation of bloodshed and for the settlement of differences, whatever they may be, within the framework of legal institutions of South Yemen and in the respect of the sovereignty and unity of this fraternal unity.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also reviewed the developments in southern Africa. They hailed the courageous resistance of the ANC, SWAPO, and of the frontlinecountries against the apartheid system and also in favor of the independence of Namibia. They assured once more the frontline countries of their unabated support and solidarity in the struggle for the defence of their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi examined the development of the situation in Chad and in this context renewed their support for the national reconciliation in this country as a means to achieve the restoration of Chad's unity and its construction. They also reiterated their support for the plan for the settlement of the Chad affair contained within the declaration of the Bureau of the 19th OAU summit which met in Brazzaville.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi once more assured the OAU president and the president of the Congo Republic of their full support in carrying out the mandate entrusted to them by the OAU to find a political solution to the Chad issue.

President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then examined the worrying development of the world oil market to the detriment of the economic and social stability of the exporting countries. In this context, they launched a pressing appeal to the exporting countries that are responsible for the serious aggravation of the current situation and called on the other exporting countries to join together in a collective action with a view to restoring the oil prices in order to defend their interests and preserve their achievements.

'Frankness' of Talks Noted

LD282206 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2032 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution had a meeting with President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and secretary General of the party today, 28 January 1986, in Ain Amenas. They had talks in an atmosphere of fraternity and frankness.

These talks dealt with the numerous serious challenges faced by the Arab nation in the East and in the Maghreb. During these talks the two sides agreed that the strengthening of relations between the Jamahiriyah and Algeria is an inevitable necessity required to confront these challenges. This will be secured through the intensification of efforts and the mobilization of Arab potential, in response to the requirements of the unity of destiny.

The brother leader of the revolution and the Algerian President, Chadli Bendjedid, attached special importance during this meeting to the conditions that must be made available to give a fresh impetus to relations between the two countries, to realize the aspirations of the Algerian and Libyan peoples, and to the ambitions of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb and of all the Arab nation.

They both recognized the need for the development of Algerian-Libyan relations, for building the unity of the Arab Maghreb and using the latter as a framework to resolve the problems of the region, as well as to reinforce its role in the service of the Arab issues of unity and liberation. In this respect, the two sides believe that the settlement of the Saharan problem must come within the framework of the Arab Maghreb.

The brother leader of the revolution briefed President Chadli Bendjedid on the threats against the sovereignty of the Jamahiriyah in its territorial waters off the Gulf of Sidra due to the actions of the United States. President Chadli Bendjedid affirmed in this respect the absolute solidarity of Algeria with the Jamahiriyah in the face of the American threats and the repeated provocations in Libyan territorial waters, especially off the Gulf of Sidra.

The two sides agreed that the American military maneuvers off the Libyan coast are a threat to peace and security in the region. They both call on the Security Council and other international organizations to assume their responsibilities, stressing that responsibility for any infringment of peace will be borne by the United States.

During this encounter they also discussed the grave development of the situation on the oil market and the threats this situation constitutes to the economic and social predicament of the oil-exporting states. In this respect they launched an urgent appeal to the oil exporting states to take unified action to preserve the legitimate interests of these states.

The brother leader of the revolution left Ain amenas airport in fraternal Algeria at 1800 today. A grand sendoff was accorded to the leader, and President Chadli Bendjedid was at the forefront of those on hand to see him off. Taking part in the send-off were also the brothers: Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the foreign minister; N'hamed Yala, interior minister; Mohamed Nabi, minister of oil and the secretary and members of the Arab Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers.

The brother leader and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli International Airport this evening after a visit to fraternal Algeria where he met President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Republic and secretary general of the FLN. They held two enlarged sessions of discussion attended by the members of the Algerian delegation and the Libyan Arab delegation accompanying the brother leader.

Further on Talks

LD291316 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday's talks at Ain Amenas between the FLN secretary general and president of the Republic, Chadli Bendjedid, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was commensurate in quality with the many challenges facing the Arab nation in the Maghreb and Mashriq. In this context, the brother president and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the consolidation of relations between Algeria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah is an imperative necessity while closing ranks and pooling Arab capabilities is a matter demanded by the common destiny.

It was learned that President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi paid special attention to the conditions required to give the relations between the two fraternal countries further impact in answer to the deep aspirations of the Arab Maghreb people and the entire Arab nation.

They affirmed that bolstering Algerian-Arab relations, building the unity of the Arab Maghreb, using it as a framework for settling the Western Sahara problem and other problems of the area, and placing this unity in the service of the Arab cause will be one of the priorities in future consultations between the two countries.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi acquainted President Chadli Bendjedid with the grave threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah presented by the American actions in the Gulf of Sidra.

President Chadli Bendjedid affirmed again Algeria's strong adherence to the security and stability of the region and its denunciation of all matters that detract from the security and stability of the Arab Maghreb.

President Chadli Bendjedid expressed anew to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Algeria's solidarity with Libya in safeguarding the achievements of its fraternal people as well as its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It was learned that President Chadli Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reiterated their adherence to building the greater Arab Maghreb as an indivisible part of building the Arab unity. this remains the common historic project for the 1 November and 1 September Revolutions.

They renewed their conviction that the fulfillment of the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence is an imperative condition for building the Arab Maghreb and that the unity of the Arab Maghreb provides a favorable framework for solving the Western Sahara conflict. In this regard, the two sides stressed the need to exert all efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to the conflict between Morocco and the Polisario Front in accordance with OAU Resolution 104 as ratified by the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

Al-Qadhdhafi Departs

LD281948 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, left Ain Amenas this evening after the political talks which he had with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi within the context of the working and inspection visit which he paid to the south. The president was seen off when he left Ain Amenas by members of the Coordination Bureau of Illizi Province.

Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Ain Amenas this evening for Tripoli after he had conducted a series of private talks with President Chadli Bendjedid. The Algerian-Libyan political talks, which were expanded this afternoon to include members of the two delegations, involved a deep analysis of bilateral relations and the current international issues, especially the situation in the Arab world, the western Sahara, [words indistinct]. Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the delegation accompanying him were seen off by President Chadli Bendjedid and members of the Algerian delegation.

Bendjedid-Al-Qadhdhafi Talks Termed 'Step Forward'

LD291149 Algiers APS in English 1026 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 29/1/86 (APS) — The national daily *AL-SHA'B* editorialized under the headline "A Step Forward" that the meeting between Chadli Bendjedid and the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi which comes within the framework of dialogue, Algeria adopted as a means of its policy is a new contribution for the strengthening of friendly relations between the Algerian and the Libyan peoples tied to one another by bonds of blood, language, religion and history.

The daily stressed the solidarity that has always existed between the two peoples in all circumstances and recalled Libya's support to the Algerian revolution during the armed struggle and Algeria's siding with Libya in rough weather whenever the gains of the Libyan people were threatened.

The Algero-Libyan solidarity *AL-SHA'B* went on is a pivotal factor for the edification of the grand Arab Maghreb sought by Algeria through the treaty of concord and fraternity signed with Tunisia and Mauritania three years ago. *AL-SHA'B* underscored Algeria's will to buttress ties of solidarity with the Arab Maghreb peoples, and remove all the obstacles standing in the way of dialogue, a tested means for the elimination of hot beds, to pave the way for new common achievements.

Foreign Affairs Minister Meets Mexican Official

LD270455 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The Algerian-Mexican talks started today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Doctor Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and

Mr Bernardo Sepulveda. The talks, which resumed this afternoon at Villa Dar Ali Cheri, permitted the parties to exchange views on current international affairs, particularly those related to the current international economic crisis, and the political situation in Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

Brother Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of commerce, also received Mr Bernardo Sepulveda today at the ministry. During this meeting, the Algerian and the Mexican ministers discussed commercial cooperation. It was also stressed during this meeting the need to prepare for the forthcoming session of the joint Algerian-Mexican committee, with a meeting at the level of experts.

Bitat Speaks on National Charter, Terrorism

LD281508 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The autumn session of the National People's Assembly ended yesterday with voting on the draft law concerning real estate [word indistinct] and an address by Brother Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly at the beginning of which he pointed out the special character which has distinguished national life over the past period and which is represented by the broad discussions and ratification ofthe draft National Charter with an overwhelming majority.

The speaker of the National People's Assembly condemned the policy of terrorism practised by some advanced countries against fraternal and friendly countries. He stressed again the firm and unconditional standing of Algeria by the fraternal and friendly peoples and countries in their confrontation with terrorist policies practised against them by some industrially advanced countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Replies to Uganda's Musaveni Cable

LD281627 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1425 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Jan (JANA) — The brother commander of the revolution has sent a cable to Yoweri Museveni, commander of the National Resistance Army in Uganda, in reply to the cable Museveni sent him:

Brother Yoweri Museveni, commander of the National Resistance Army, Kampala, Uganda: I congratulate you in the name of our common struggle and the sacrifices which the Libyan Arab people have offered to Uganda and the joint blood which drenched its land and will not be shed in vain.

The triumph of the National Resistance Army under your command has affirmed the seriousness of our alliance, that the battle you have waged for Uganda since 1977 has finally been crowned with victory, and the fascist usurpers have finally been crushed; those who laughed much have cried last.

On this great day we ask for the blessing of the martyrs of both peoples and we bless the land of Uganda that has been drenched by the blood of the martyrs, whose bodies formed the bridge to victory.

This is a historic hour when the Ugandan people may assume authority and possess wealth and arms and thus block the road once and for all in the face of the forces of foreign exploitation, domination, and oppression.

Forward and the revolutionary struggle shall continue for the liberation and unity of Africa!

JANA Denies Report of Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Craxi

LD282238 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2032 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Contrary to what London Radio had reiterated in its newscasts today, JANA has learned that the brother leader of the revolution did not send a message to the Italian prime minister including an undertaking to make efforts among Arab states and the Palestinians in return for America refraining from attacking the Jamahiriyah. This contradicts the contents of the report which some quarters tried to propagate.

JANA Notes Continuation of U.S. Maneuvers

LD281554 Tripoli JANA in English 1459 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Juamada 16, January 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — U.S. naval unit of the Sixth Fleet together with other U.S. war unit are still continuing their manoeuvres off the Libyan shores in the Mediterranean sea for the fifth day running.

Mention should be made that these manoeuvres started at Friday midnight and will continue until 31st instant. [as received]

In the meantime, they are causing more and more spates of condemnation worldwide amid the progressive and freedom-loving people.

Link With Austrian Arms Supplys to Iran Denied

LD281823 Kuwait KUNA in English 1613 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, Jan 28 (KUNA) — The Libyan Embassy in Vienna Tuesday categorically denied any involvement of Libya in alleged Austrian weapons deals with Iran.

The embassy was commenting on claims made this week by the Austrian magazines *BASTA* and *PROFIL* which maintain that Austrian weapons have been delivered to Iran via Libya. Austria has a law banning the supplying of weapons and military equipment to countries involved in armed conflict.

Libya had nothing to do with alleged weapons deals by Austrian nationalised steel corporation 'Voest-Alpine.' Nor had it ever played the role of 'middle man' in any such transactions, the embassy stated.

Libya was "amazed" that it had been falsely and unjustly connected with illegal weapons deals, the embassy statement added.

Soviet Trade Unions Denounce U.S. Threats

LD281938 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan (JANA) — Soviet trade unions have strongly denounced American threats and economic measures against the Jamahiriyah people and the U.S. military concentrations off the coast of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Soviet trade unions have expressed the solidarity of the Soviet people with the Libyan Arab people in their bold stand against the U.S. economic measures and aggressive threats and affirmed their support for the Arab nation in its struggle against imperialism and racist Zionism.

This was contained in a statement issued following the meetings in Moscow between a delegation representing the Jamahiriyah Producers General Congress, which is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Central Council of the Soviet trade unions and representatives of these Soviet trade unions.

Arabs' Ability to 'Destroy U.S. Economy' Noted

LD282349 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] On the soil of Algeria, the soil of the revolution and 1 million martyrs, the revolutionary brothers in the Jamahiriyah and Algeria meet to pave together the road of revolution, unity, struggle, and confrontation of all the challenges which face our Arab nation. If meetings between Arab leaders are necessary for the coordination of attitudes, the meeting between Arab revolutionaries are more than necessary because they seem to be an urgent demand and a vital necessity. This is especially true in such circumstances when our Arab nation faces the threat of annihilation and the Arab homeland faces the threat of imperialist-Zionist occupation.

Therefore, the meeting which brings together the Great 1 September Revolution [words indistinct] falls within the context of the consolidation of fraternal links between one Arab people in the two sister countries: the Jamahiriyah and Algeria. This is within the context of militant unity between the 1 September Revolution and the 1 November [words indistinct] which unites them and pushes them toward joint action for the good of the one Arab people in the two sister countries and the good of the Arab nation, repells the threats to the existence of the Arab nation, and maintains its unity and great civilization.

The Libyan Arab-Algerian meeting confirms that the Arab nation is one and gives an impetus to the unionist action for the implementation of the Hassi Messoud unionist declaration. It gains special significance because it comes at a time when the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation are being subjected to imperialist-Zionist terror. This requires the consolidation of revolutionary unity between the fighting Arab forces which are hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and racism in order to confront the official international terrorism being waged by U.S. imperialism against the Libyan Arab people, the Palestinians, and the Arab nation.

If all the people of the world have expressed their solidarity and support for the Libyan and Palestinian people in the face of imperialist-Zionist terrorism and for an escalation of the armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine, the Arab nation — the target for imperialist-Zionist terrorism — is urged today more than at any other time in the past to confirm its existence, to impose its will, to confront imperialist-Zionist terrorism, and to smash the American fleets brought by the U.S. Administration from across the ocean to the Mediterranean to terrorize the Arab nation and to implement the conspiracy against the Arab existence and the great Arab homeland.

The Arab masses have strongly expressed their support for the Libyan Arab people in confronting terrorism and the American economic siege against the Jamahiriyah. But today, in the face of the aggressive escalation by U.S. imperialism against the Libyan Arab people and Arab territory in the Gulf of Sidra, we are asked to confirm the declared attitudes in reality.

The Arab nation, facing the threat of annihilation and occupation, is asked to declare a comprehensive Arab unity and to reply immediately to American terrorism and the military maneuvers off the Libyan coast in a way which will break the back of terrorism against the Arab nation. The Arab nation is not incapable of replying and has all the capabilities to make U.S. imperialism and the failed actor, Reagan, fall humilated under its feet. It has the military capability to destroy the U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean and burn its aggressive base in Palestine and it has the fedayeen capable of becoming whales and swallowing the ships of the U.S. fleet. It also has the economic capability to destroy the U.S. economy and bring down the U.S. Administration of terror.

The transfer by a number of small Arab investors of their investments into gold and their transfer to Europe have dealt a blow to the American economy and the dollar's value suffered a set-back. This is clear indication of the ability of the Arab nation, which has huge investments and deposits in the United States, to destroy the U.S. economy and eliminate the imperialist state which is based on terror. This is in addition to the destructive effects on the imperialist economy of halting Arab trade with the United States. The Arabs can decide, and they can change the conditions in favor of the Arab nation. All they have to do is to raise their weapons in the face of their enemies for their enemies to fall at their feet.

Commentary Views EEC Rejection of Boycott Call

LD281741 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Brussels 28 Jan (JANA) — The EEC member-countries yesterday rejected the U.S. Government's call for the imposition of an economic boycott against the Libyan Arab people.

It was learned from EEC sources that the EEC member-countries have imposed economic sanctions against the U.S. Administration, including the boycott of American goods which include agricultural products, oils, fertilizers, meat, and chipboard in retaliation for the United States' hostile policy against the EEC and its limiting of European iron and steel imports.

JANA's political editor, commenting on the meeting's results, said the attitude of the EEC expresses the European Community's care for continued cooperation between themselves and the Arab countries led by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The editor added that the EEC member-countries have thus affirmed that their interests concerning the Arab homeland are completely different than the interests of the U.S., and this in turn affirms their sound realization of the bases on which cooperation between Europe and the Arab homeland should be founded.

SUDAN

Oil Company, Finance Ministry Workers Stage Strike

JN280957 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 28, (SUNA) — The employees of the Petroleum Public Corporation will go on a three-day strike starting today protesting the government's refusal to retain their corporation's act plus another demand for applying a new pay system.

Meanwhile, another trade union comprising economists, administrators and clerks at the Ministry of Finance will today stage another ten-day strike to support their demands for housing allowance and other allowances granted to similar professionals.

The economists, administrators and clerks trade union resumed work last week after a five-day strike for the same demands.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Addresses Military Cadets in Harerge

EA252245 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text]Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that even today we must loudly stress the important message that the suffering of the people, the bloodshed and disruption in the interests of international imperialism — the historical enemy of the people — must stop. The WPE [Workers' Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, said this today in Harerge region after presenting special prizes and certificates to the 48th competition for cadets of Herer Military Academy. His speech was to remind the cadets of the heavy responsibility and trust of the people which requires them to use their training for the well being of their mother country and our revolution.

In his speech, our comrade revolutionary leader said that it is our strong desire that people should not fight but love one another, not be divided but unite, not destroy each other but work together for common development and that is our stand in practice. Our comrade revolutionary leader said that it has never been our wish to carry arms if they [as heard] did not try to violate our territory and if they did not threaten the peace and unity of our people. He added that our strong desire and interest is to engage in productive activities, speed up our development, and overcome backwardness once and for all. But since we are being attacked both day and night, thus preventing us from realizing our wishes in peace, it is our obligation to defend ourselves.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam mentioned national military service and the area people's militia program and said that as a result of these programs our defense force has been constructed on unshakeable foundations and has become part of the people's power. He added that even though our enemies, who are afraid of this, spread their false propaganda as usual, all honest citizens are making gratifying efforts to fulfill their historical obligations.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam went on to say that the aim of constructing a people's defense force is not only to guarantee the inviolability of our country but also to realize our dream of building a society in which justice, equality, and prosperity prevails. Even though our attention is on our regular revolutionary army when we speak of defense, when viewed in a wider perspective it is an issue that concerns all our people.

On arrival at the academy this morning, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam received a colorful welcome from Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense; Comrade Major General Gebreyes Wolde Hana, WPE Central Committee member and chief political administrator of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Comrade Major General Hailu Gebre Mikael, WPE Central Committee member and commander of the ground forces; and Comrade Colonel Tesfaye Tirfe, commander of Harer Miliatary Academy. During the ceremony he was presented with a bouquet and a 21-gun salute was fired in his honor. Our comrade revolutionary leader was saluted by the waiting honor guard and later inspected it.

In addition to a march past our comrade revolutionary leader, the cadets also presented various sports demonstrations. After presenting various prizes and certificates to the cadets, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam toured and inspected a nursery school built by the academy for children of the area as well as an exhibition and museum organized by the academy.

When signing the book of honor in the exhibition hall at the end of his visit, our comrade revolutionary leader expressed his admiration for the development that had been achieved by Harer Military Academy within a short space of time and for the efforts made by the commanders of the academy and the cadets. He added that he was happy because he had observed that the museum is [words indistinct] with the civilized countries and in particular with the armies of socialist countries. He said that our party and the revolutionary government will give all necessary support for this effort to become more effective. Present on this occasion were WPE Central Committee members and alternate members, force commanders, and invited guests.

On arrival in Dire Dawa town in Harerge region yesterday, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam was welcomed by Comrade Kasaye Aragaw, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the WPE Committee for Harerge Region; Comrade Negusie Wolde Mikael, WPE Central Committee member and chief administrator of the region; and Major General Demise Bulto, WPE Central Committee member and commander of the First Revolutionary Army; WPE Central Committee members and alternate members; and representatives of government and public organizations.

KENYA

Finnish Foreign Minister Visits Nairobi

Meets With Moi

EA232247 Nairobi KNA in English 1605 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 23 Jan — President Daniel Arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received and held discussions with the visiting Finnish foreign minister, Mr Paavo Vayrynen. During the discussions President Moi thanked the Finnish Government for the grants it had given to Kenya for development.

President Moi, however, said that developing countries needed to be understood as regards utilisation of loans. He pointed out that developing countries understood their priorities better and should be given a free hand in utilising the loans they received. What should be binding as far as loans are concerned, said the president, are the terms of repayment and not methods of utilization.

On the invitation to visit Finland, President Moi said he would make the visit as soon as the necessary plans between the two governments had been finalised.

Further on Talks

LD241516 Helsinki International Service in English
0930 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Finnish foreign minister, Paavo Vayrynen, began a week-long official visit to Kenya on Thursday. Mr Vayrynen, who arrived in Nairobi on Wednesday evening after a visit to Egypt, met a number of Kenyan Government ministers on Thursday before his meeting with the Kenyan president, Daniel Arap Moi. Finland's development aid and bilateral trade were the main points of discussion between the Finnish foreign minister and his Kenyan hosts. Matti Huuhtanen reports:

In Nairobi on Thursday, at his meeting with President Daniel arap Moi, the Finnish foreign minister extended an invitation to the Kenyan president to visit Finland. The visit will take place either this year or in 1987, depending on how the timetable can be arranged to include stopovers in the other Nordic capitals. In addition to discussing the general situation in southern and eastern Africa, including the civil war in Uganda, Mr Vayrynen and President Moi discussed bilateral relations, including Finland's development aid projects in Kenya and general trade between the two countries. On the former subject the Kenyan leader had nothing but good comments. This year Finland's development aid to Kenya will be in the region of some $12 million. The funds will mainly be spent on irrigation and health services in the western parts of the country as well as on some larger forest, energy, and agricultural projects.

As far as trade between the two countries is concerned, it continues to be slightly in surplus in Kenya's favor. The main import item from Kenya is coffee, and this, in fact, was discussed at some length. During Mr Vayrynen's visit officials have voiced their concern over customs duties on the imports of Kenyan coffee to Finland. The Finnish foreign minister told his Kenyan hosts that, according to Finnish practice, a 4 percent import tax is levied on all coffee imports unless they come from the group of less developed countries to which Kenya does not belong.

Ends Visit

LD270012 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
2000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Paavo Vayrynen, the minister of foreign affairs, has ended his visit to Kenya. [Words indistinct] in a meeting in Nairobi of Finnish ambassadors in Africa during the beginning of the week. Today (?Vayrynen visited) Finnish development aid centers and (?spent some time) fishing for (?perch) on Lake Victoria.

Tanzanian President Mwinyi Visits Nairobi

Arrives 24 Jan

EA241741 Nairobi KNA in English 1545 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 24 Jan — President Daniel arap Moi today gave a hearty welcome to the Tanzanian president, Al-Haji Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who arrived in Nairobi late in the afternoon at the invitation of the Kenyan head of state. On leaving Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, the two leaders drove to State House, Nairobi, for talks centering on bilateral and regional issues, including the current situation in Uganda in the context of the peace accord signed in Nairobi on 17 December, last year.

The plane carrying the Tanzanian leader landed at the airport shortly before 1700 and was greeted on arrival by his host, President Moi.

Communique on Talks Issued

EA251402 Nairobi KNA in English 1322 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Joint Communique on the Talks Held Between the Presidents of Kenya and Tanzania" — KNA headline]

[Text] Nairobi Jan 25: At the invitation of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya, Hon. Daniel T. arap Moi, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Al-Haji Ali Hassan Mwinyi, made an official visit to the Republic of Kenya. During his visit to Kenya, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania held a number of meetings with his brother and colleague, Hon. Daniel arap Moi. Their talks centred on the critical situation in Uganda.

The two presidents observed that the present prevailing situation in Uganda, while primarily an internal affair of that country, nonetheless affected the whole of East Africa. In their review and analysis of the Ugandan situation, the presidents expressed their continued commitment to the Uganda peace talks agreement signed in Nairobi on the 17th December, 1985, which still provides a valid framework for the restoration of peace and unity in Uganda.

They were of the view that lasting peace in Uganda can only be assured by a broad based government in which all elements of Uganda society are represented.

In this regard the two presidents called on all peace-loving countries to support the efforts of bringing about peace and unity in Uganda. They noted that external interference can only worsen the situation in Uganda and affect the security of East Africa. The two presidents reiterated their commitment to assist Uganda achieve lasting peace and unity.

H.E. Mr Daniel arap Moi extended an invitation to H.E. Al-Haji Ali Hassan Mwinyi to pay a state visit to Kenya. [sentence as received] The invitation was accepted with pleasure and will take place at a time to be mutually agreed upon.

The president of the United Republic of Tanzania thanked his host, the party, the government and the people of Kenya for this warm hospitality accorded to him personally during this his first official visit to Kenya and to his delegation.

Done at State House Nairobi 25th January, 1986.

SOMALIA

Barre Warns Against Outside Interference in PDRY

EA241745 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Summary] Today, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, who is visiting the northwest region of the SDR, launched a project to renovate and extend Hargeisa Airport. The project, which will cost 1.2 billion Somali shillings, is being undertaken by the Somali construction agency. On completion the airport will be of international standard, able to accomodate planes like the DC10 and other aircraft. The renovation and extension is expected to take 2 years. About 20,000 citizens were present at the launching.

"The SDR president briefed the gathering on his recent talks with the Ethiopian government leader. In his talks with the citizens Challe Mohamed Siad Barre expressed concern at the current conflict in the PDRY. He said his government believed that the Arabs have the responsibility for ending the conflict. He said there should be no external interference in the affairs of the PDRY".

DFSS Executive Committee Adopts Resolutions

EA232321 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] In our Radio Halgan review program tonight, we shall announce the resolutions adopted at the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] Executive Committee meeting [words indistinct].

The committee held its meeting at the second base of the DFSS on 21 January. The members of the Executive Committee present were: Muhammad Abshir Yusuf, acting chairman of the (?front); Muhammad Farah Jumaleh; Sulayman Dahir Afqarshey; Hasan Ali Mireh; Abdullahi [names indistinct]; Muhammad Farah Egal; Abd al-Qadir Hasan Muhammad; and Muhyi al-Din Ismail Jama.

After reviewing the [word indistinct] affairs including the resolutions of the Central Committee meeting held in early January, the Executive Committee adopted the following resolutions. The Executive Committee of the DFSS named a defense committee responsible for the fronts defense activities, comprising the [word indistinct] members. [passage indistinct]

Other resolutions adopted at the end of the meeting were based on the latest developments in the Horn of Africa region [words indistinct], the meeting held recently in Djibouti, capital of the Republic of Djibouti. [Words indistinct] where the governments of Somalia and Ethiopia held talks. The Executive Committee of the DFSS pointed out that the latest developments in this region are being reviewed by the two opposition fronts, which are waging war against the regime of General Siad Barre of Mogadishu, namely the SNM [Somali National Movement] and the DFSS. The two fronts will soon issue a joint statement on these developments and their stand on relations between the governments of Somalia and Ethiopia.

After thorough discussions, the committee appointed a [words indistinct] look into the quickest ways of achieving the tangible goal of uniting the Somali opposition fronts, especially the SNM and the DFSS. [passage indistinct]

Somali Front Reports 20 Jan Attack in Borama

EA281944 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces launched attacks on government installations and the armed forces in Borama, northwest Somalia, on 20 January among other things, the fighter destroyed the regime's bank, the NSS [National Security Service] office, and the police station in Borama. The fighters also burned three enemy vehicles and killed nine soldiers.

Other reports from Borama say that after the attacks the regime's forces searched civilian houses which were allegedly hiding weapons. In the event, the enemy soldiers robbed these people of their property.

DFSS Calls for Merger of Opposition Groups

EA282303 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] A communique issued by the DFSS calls for the immediate merger of the two opposition forces fighting against the fascist regime of Siad Barre, namely SNM and DFSS. The communique comes at the end of the new DFSS Executive Committee meeting which tackled the merger of the two sides and many other issues affecting the front and the Horn of Africa.

The DFSS and the SNM stand for the struggle of the Somali people and the eventual and inevitable toppling of the Siad Barre regime. It is therefore vital that immediate steps to unite the two opposition groups be taken says the communique. The Executive Committee of the DFSS has also named a committee which will implement agreements on cooperation between the two fronts in the military, information, and political fields. The front's Executive Committee, in its communique, emphasized that the unity of the opposition was inevitable at this critical stage when the country is facing grave danger and destruction.

UGANDA

Yoweri Museveni Sworn In as President 29 Jan

AB290826 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Kampala, Jan 29 (AFP) — Yoweri Museveni, whose National Resistance Army (NRA) swept to power in Uganda at the weekend, was today sworn in as president of the East African country, replacing ousted military ruler General Tito Okello. The 40-year-old Mr Museveni, a former defence minister, was sworn in at the parliament here.

Reports today from Nairobi said that Presidents Moi of Kenya, Juvenal Habyarimana of Rawanda and Mobutu Sese Seko to Zaire were to meet today in Kinshasa, apparent to discuss the Ugandan situation.

Seeks Civilians for New Council

LD281112 Nairobi NEW TIMES in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Robert Trunga report: "NRA Now Planning National Council"]

[Excerpts] A National Government Council is in the process of being set up in Uganda to comprise about 40 percent military and 60 percent civilian representatives, the *KENYA TIMES* has learned.

A report on the formation of the council is contained in a special message to President Daniel arap Moi from the leader of the National Resistance Movement (NRM), Mr Yoweri Museveni.

The message said in part: "In a political-military revolution, the peace agreement is still instrumental but with modification. The role of Gen Tito (Okello) is not as per agreement any more". Museveni further told President Moi: "National Governing Council with roughly 40 percent military and 60 percent civilian contemplated (and) will work with clean persons from the north both military and political".

At the time Museveni sent the message no statement had been broadcast. He, however, said his forces were moving towards Jinja and that 5,000 Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) soldiers had surrendered. Museveni said in the message that Bomba, Nakasongola, Masindi were at the time under NLA soldiers but "posed no threat".

Discusses Pact With Factions

EA291011 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 Jan 86 p1

[Excerpt] The leaders of the Federal Democratic Party [FDA] and that of the Uganda Freedom Army [UFA] are meeting the leader of Uganda and the chairman of the National Resistance Army, Mr Yoweri Museveni, today.

The UFA chairman, Dr Andrew Kayiira, met yesterday with an NRA commander, Mr Fred Mugisha, along with FDA commanders in a bid to resolve disputes arising from the NRA directive that the two factions must be disarmed before they are absorbed by the NRA.

The FDA commanders are Captain Kalyusubula Gyagenda, a former member of the defunct Military Council, Captain Fred Mpiso and Captain George Mugerwa.

This misunderstanding between the ruling NRA and the other two factions was caused when reportedly UFA soldiers at Nsambya Mission Hospital, Kampala, killed two NRA soldiers who had gone there for treatment.

Most of the UFA soldiers in Kampala, after learning they were being disarmed, hastily retreated to Mukono, 20 kilometers away, where the FDA soldiers operate from. The two factions have cordoned off Mukona district, and barred the NRA from entering the area.

Big guns the UFA and FDA captured from the fleeing Gen Tito Okello's soldiers have been placed in strategic positions around the district, for a possible showdown with the NRA. These weapons include heavy aircraft machine-guns, which were captured from the former chief of defence forces, Lt Gen Basilio Okello as he fled through the district.

Dr Kayiira has said he would not allow his army to start fresh fighting against the NRA. He said what mattered was not a military but a political solution. Dr Kayiira said it would be unwise for anyone to think of venturing into any military confrontation with the NRA, and added that most of his fighters had been together with the NRA in the bush for a long time and knew each other well.

Talking to Dr Kayiira on Monday, Mr Museveni assured him that he needed all the FDA and UFA fighters, and would turn down only those who had criminal records.

Latest reports said that the NRA overall field commander, Mr Salim Saleh, had agreed to allow both the FDA and UFA fighters to keep their weapons, only if they allowed the NRA to pass through the area they controlled.

Assures Diplomats of Safety

EA281104 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Museveni Men Capture Jinja"]

[Excerpts] Kampala: Monday: In Kampala, NRA leader Yoweri Museveni, who entered Kampala for the first time in 5 years on Sunday, assured the diplomatic corps that they and their nationals were safe. Museveni told the diplomats he had taken over to help the man he ousted, Gen Tito Okello, discipline government troops who have been widely accused of committing atrocities against civilians. About 6,000 government soldiers had surrendered to the NRA since Sunday, he said.

Kampala city centre sprang to life again today as shopowners ventured out for the first time in about a week to inspect their business. Kampala's half-a-million population stayed at home behind closed doors as the rebels and government troops fought artillery duels for control of the city. The bodies of soldiers still lay in the streets today, mainly in the suburbs, bearing silent testimony to the fierceness of the fighting. City council officials carted the bodies away in open trucks.

With the road to Masaka, 120 km south-west of Kampala reopened, traffic started rolling in, bringing tonnes of matoke, Uganda's main staple food, from the south-west which the NRA has controlled for some months.

Unlike after the July coup last year, when the army toppled former civilian president Milton Obote, there was hardly any looting in Kampala as NRA troops, dressed in an assortment of jungle fatigues, manned road blocks. "They (the NRA soldiers) are calm, kind and friendly", one resident said.

Government offices and police border posts on the Uganda side of Busia and Malaba towns remained closed yesterday with little business taking place at the centres, reports Jeremiah Aura from Malaba.

In both Busia and Malaba, large convoys of Ugandan-registered personal vehicles remained parked outside the Kenyan police posts while refugees with their personal belongings tuned to BBC radio for news on the developments in their country.

The police border post at Malaba on the Uganda side had its windows and the doors smashed while its compound was littered with the remains of loot. At one of its entrances, Kenyan beer bottles could be seen scattered.

In later comments to the press, NRA officials declined comment on reports that the guerrillas had taken the industrial town of Jinja, 80 km east of the capital, where the Owen Falls Dam which supplies most of the country with electricity, is situated. NRA trucks and land-rovers were seen today speeding out of Kampala towards Jinja, where diplomats earlier said Ugandan army stragglers were still arriving after the fall of the capital.

National Resistence Movement Makes Announcements

'Liberation' of Entebbe, Masindi

EA281931 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1824 GMT 28 Jan 86

["Special announcement"]

[Text] The interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement [NRM] and the chairman of the High Command would like to inform the nation that the towns of Entebbe and Masindi have been liberated by the forces of the National Resistance Army (NRA). Also, the towns of Jinja and Tororo were occupied by the pro-NRA officers and soldiers of UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] after the departure of the fleeing Okello-Amin soldiers. [sentence as heard]

The chairman of the High Command is calling for the surrender of the remaining soldiers and officers who were working for the defunct Military Council. The civilains should report anybody who is still hiding in any house with a gun or uniform. The soldiers of the defunct Military Council who would like to surrender should contact our officers at the central police station after which they will be transferred to Mbuya military barracks for temporary accomodation pending the reorganization of the whole army in the light of the new circumstances.

Also, the civilians who would like to report the presence of the enemy soldiers or illegally held guns in their areas should do the same. The citizens of other towns of Uganda which have not yet been liberated by the forces of the NRA should organize themselves to ensure that their towns are not looted by either the fleeing soldiers or other criminal elements in the society. The patriotic soldiers within UNLA should assist the citizens in this task.

All public servants of all grades are required to report back to their normal duties to ensure that essential services are running. [Announcement is repeated]

No Occupancy of Vacant Buildings

EA282051 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The government has declared that no one should at all occupy or attempt to occupy any residential house, office or commercial premises which has recently fallen vacant. In an announcement issued in Kampala today, the chief administrator and second vice chairman of the National Resistance Movement, Mr Moses (Higongo) has stressed that even those whose premises have been forcibly taken from them will only be allowed to reoccupy them when the proper procedures have been followed. Those with documents concerning such premises should keep them until a policy concerning them is spelled out. Needless to say, he added that there should be no evictions and anyone trying to evict any person from any premises will be taking the law into his own hands and he will be dealt with accordingly.

NRA Troops Continue To 'Flush Out' Okello Soldiers

EA291010 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
29 Jan 86 p 1

[By Edward Kitaka, Kampala Tuesday]

[Excerpts] Tension built up today in areas east of Kampala as fighters of the Ugandan Freedom Movement (UFM) and the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement (Fedemu), resisted attempts by the NRM [National Resistance Movement] to disarm and take them to Kasese in western Uganda for retraining.

Meanwhile, mystery surrounds the situation at the strategically important town of Jinja, 50 miles east of here. Most earlier reports indicated that a combination of UFM and Fedemu fighters had tken the town from government forces yesterday. But the official Radio Uganda reported this evening tht the NRA had driven the Okello forces and their allies from Jinja.

In Kampala, the NRA have continued to flush out Okello soldiers hidden in various houses and locations. Other people believed to have committed various crimes against humanity since 1980 have been rounded up. One of them is Al-Haj Musa Sebirumbi, former chairman in Luwero district of ousted President Milton's Obote's Uganda People's Congress (UPC).

And mystery surrounds the whereabouts of the Obote regime's vice president, Mr Paulo Muwanga, who served for 2 weeks last year as Gen Okello's prime minister. He was under house arrest at Entebbe when the NRA attacked the town. Some reprots say he was killed by the soldiers guarding him while others have it that he fled by boat to Tanzania. Yet other reports said he is safe in the house at Entebbe.

Fleeing UNLA Soldiers Killed; Okello Heads for Home

EA291033 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
29 Jan 86 p32

["27 UNLA soldiers killed in clashes" by Bernard Wanyama in Malaba, James Owuor in Busia, and Joseph Karimi in Nairobi]

[Excerpts] Twenty-seven fleeing Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) — General Tito Okello's soldiers — were killed in clashes with villagers near Tororo in eastern Uganda, according to reports. Witnesses arriving at Kenyya's border post of Malaba told the *NATION* yesterday the troops were speared after they tried to loot the area. They said that immediately after the NRA captured Jinja on Tuesday, government soldiers there began fleeing to the countryside.

As a result of ensuring chaos, the villagers formed themselves into groups to maintain security and combat any soldier attempting to loot or rob them.

Other reports said over 30 civilians were shot dead in Tororo town on Tuesday by the fleeing soldiers. Some of the victims, the sources indicated, were prominent government officials and businessmen in the town, 15 km from the Malaba border post.

Other reports reaching Nairobi said that when his military government was toppled on Saturday, General Tito Okello drove through Mbale town, eastern Uganda, and headed for Soroti, Lira and Kitgum, heavily guarded by his troops.

A Mbale resident who saw the deposed leader in town told the *NATION* in a telephone interview that Gen Okello left Jinja on Saturday and had his dinner in Mbale's Mt Elgon Hotel. While in town, he ordered that people being held there by the commander of his army, Lieutenant General Basilio Olara Okello be released at once. They had been arrested last Thursday celebrating the fall of his military government.

General Okello reportedly left Mbale town for the north at around 8 p.m. on Sunday, escorted by soldiers riding motorcycles (presidential escorts) and a motorcade of Mercedes Benz cars, Jeeps and Land-Rovers packed with heavily armed soldiers. Eyewitnesses said there were at least 30 vehicles in the motorcade.

It was beleived Gen Okello was heading for Kitgum, the town where he and the other Gen Okello come from.

An hour after Gen Tito Okello left Mbale, another contingent of soldiers, also fleeing Kampala, came through the town and set fire to Mbale market.

CAMEROON

Dos Santos Message Delivered to President Biya

MB271228 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] A message from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has been delivered in Yaounde to Paul Biya, president of the United Republic of Cameroon. The message was delivered by Pascoal Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, who was received in audience by the Cameroonian head of state. During the meeting, the two officials dealt with issues related to the progress of relations between Angola and Cameroon.

Comrade Pascoal Luvualu was in Yaounde until the day before yesterday to attend the second summit of heads of state of the Economic Community of the Central African Countries. The summit ended the day before yesterday and reaffirmed its support of the Frontline States, particularly Angola, which is the victim of continuing South African military aggression.

RWANDA

President Habyarimana Pardons Zairian Detainees

AB282110 Paris AFP in French 1329 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Kigali, 28 Jan (AFP) — Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana today announced the pardon of all Zairian nationals under detention in Rwandan prisons. The Rwandan head of state took this measure on the 2d day of Zairian head of state Mobutu Sese Seko's visit to Rwanda in order to "mark the relations of friendship between Rwanda and Zaire."

Meanwhile, President Habyarimana wished concord and understanding among the Ugandan people. President Mobutu, who was accompanied by his host on a visit to the Byumba Division (northeast Rwanda) today, expressed his appreciation of the "step made by Rwanda in its development" since his last official visit to the country in 1972.

ZAIRE

Uganda's Museveni To Attend Meeting in Goma 29 Jan

AB291054 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1011 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Goma, 29 Jan (AZAP) — The MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, who was on an official visit to Rwanda, had to interrupt his visit to go to Goma where a quadripartite meeting of Presidents Arap Moi of Kenya, Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, Youweri Museveni of Uganda, and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, will take place on Wednesday.

It is as a head of state that Youweri Museveni will be welcomed upon his arrival at 1300 local time [1100 GMT], because, before leaving Kampala for Goma, Mr Museveniu took the oath of office as the president of the Republic of Uganda. It is worth mentioning that Zaire recognizes the states and not the men in power.

At the end of the Goma summit, the MPR founding chairman will go to Gisenyi to complete his official visit to Rwanda by the signing of the joint communique. It is after this ceremony that he will come back to Goma from where, he will take the plane for Kisangani, en route to Kinshasa. Marshal Mobutu arrived in Goma at 0830 local time. He was joined 45 minutes later by President Habyarimana, whereas Arap Moi arrived in the main city of the Nord-Kivu subregion at 1000.

Foreign Affairs Official Meets SWAPO Leader

AB272151 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1705 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Jan (AZAP) — Zaire, which makes its contribution within the OAU Liberation Committee, plays an important role in the struggle for the liberation of Africa, Wakolele Nguno, a SWAPO representative, stated at the end of a meeting today with Ambassador Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, permanent secretary at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Mr Wakolele said he and Ambassador Tuma-Waku discussed the Namibian situation, especially in this year, which has been declared by the United Nations as a year of peace.

The SWAPO representative added that Namibia desires to strengthen its relations with Zaire, which has contributed a lot to the liberation movements in Africa, notably in Angola, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, which fought for the liberation of their country from Portuguese colonialists, and which hosted in Kinshasa in January 1982, the 38th session of the OAU Liberation Committee. He then thanked the people of Zaire for the warm reception accorded him and expressed satisfaction with the discussions he held with officials of the ministries and the Executive Council.

Report Cites 524 Rebel Defections to Government

AB281750 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Exerpt] Kinshasa, Jan 28 (AFP) — Several hundred Zairian anti-government rebels — 524 according to the report — have come over to the authorities along with their families in a remote eastern border region of the country, according to local newspapers. The papers, from the province of Kivu, said the rebels were from the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP), which is active in a 500-kilometre (300 mile) border strip in the province and in neighboring Shaba Province.

The Kivu newspaper *JUA* said 524 PRP fighters had laid down their arms and handed themselves over, while the bi-monthly magazine *LE VOLCAN (THE VOLCANO)* said "several hundred" had surrendered. The defections were reported to have taken place in the mountainous Fizi Region bordering the East-Central African state of Burundi since the beginning of December.

BENIN

Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Arrives for Visit

AB281558 Parakou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, arrived in Cotonou late this morning. He was welcomed on arrival by Romain Vilon Guezo, chairman of the standing committee of the revolutionary National Assembly. [passage indistinct]

BURKINO FASO

France's Nucci Meets Sankara; Comments

AB271758 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, and president of Burkina Faso granted an audience this morning to Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the minister of external relations in charge of cooperation and development. After the audience, Mr Nucci willingly answered questions put to him by the press. He first said what his talks with the chairman of the CNR touched on:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] We examined all current major problems, and of course the bilateral relations between Burkina Faso and France.

[Unidentified reporter] What particular points in the bilateral relations did you examine?

[Nucci] The president kindly briefed me on the recent meeting of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, and told me his views on the relations between Burkina Faso and Mali. As you know, I will meet President Traore this afternoon. President Sankara reaffirmed his determination to ensure that peace follows its course — if I may say so — in this region.

[Reporter] Have you (?made some move) toward peace between these two countries?

[Nucci] I think that France has reaffirmed its position and it is happy with the atmosphere in which Malians, Burkinabes, and the African leaders directly concerned by that problem found a solution to it. I think this is extremely important. It shows the great sense of responsibility in that part of Africa.

[Reporter] Concerning Burkina and France, did you examine matters of cooperation between our two countries? If so, what did you examine precisely?

[Nucci] President Sankara is a political leader with a sense of realism. On the development of his country, clear-cut matters have been raised that require clear-cut answers. We examined all issues of development in the sectors in which France is involved and I believe the president would like to see new initiatives taken concerning his country. He would like France to support these initiatives. When the time comes, we will see what must be done. I think that our relations are good and without any hitches. I also think that we are pursuing the same goal, that is enabling the Burkinabe people to assume their responsibilities fully.

GHANA

Trade Union Condemns U.S. Provocations, UNITA Aid

AB272136 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Organization of African Trade Union Unity, OATUU, has protested against the American Government's deliberate military provocations in Africa. A statement from the OATUU Secretariat in Accra today called on the OAU and its member-states to take collective action against America in case it attacks Libya or declares war against Angola by supporting the rebel leader Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement. It condemned the U.S. military exercise in Libyan territorial waters and condemned the visit to the United States by Jonas Savimbi, who is a leading terrorist in Angola. The statement said the fact that Mr Savimbi will be meeting the American President clearly proves beyond doubt that President Reagan supports terrorism in Latin America, southern America, and the Middle East.

It appealed to all peace-loving people and organizations to condemn America's interference in Africa, and urged all African workers to remain firm and vigilant against American subversion on the continent. It further called on them to consider fixing a date to demonstrate their anger against America's interference in Africa.

GHANIAN TIMES Warns Against Destabilization

AB270846 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 27 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading, "Lessons from Lesotho," the *GHANAIAN TIMES* alerts the Ghana Government to take a cue from what happened in that country. About 4 weeks ago, the heartless men who run the apartheid system in South Africa closed their borders with Lesotho with the pretext that Lesotho was providing shelter for patriots and nationalists of the African National Congress who are fighting for their freedom. Social tension rose in Lesotho as a result of food shortage and other hardships, leading to the overthrow by the military of Chief Leabua Jonathan's government, which had been helping our brothers and sisters in South Africa, fighting for dignity and freedom in the land of their birth.

The *TIMES* says there is a lesson to be learned in what happened in Lesotho by the people of Ghana, for Ghana too has been a victim of destabilization tactics by the CIA. While the arrvest of J.H. Mensah and two of his accomplices in the United States may indicate that this destabilization policy has been discontinued, Ghanaians must equally remember that the issue of CIA activities shows clearly that they work in other areas to achieve their ends. The *TIMES* therefore asks all Ghanaians to be on their guard 24 hours a day to protect their national interest, so that the process to liberate themselves from mental slavery and neocolonialism will not be defeated.

IVORY COAST

Egypt's Ghali Makes Stopover; Comments
AB282146 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, late this morning made a technical stopover at Abidjan's Port-Bouet Airport. He was on his way to Lagos to participate in the OAU foreign ministers conference. Mr Ghali, who was welcomed by Ambassador Moise Aka, permanent undersecretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told Benjamin Oulai about the importance of his stopover in Abidjan.

[Begin recording][Ghali] First, I would like to tell you that I have just concluded a meeting of the joint commission — the joint commission between Egypt and Sierra Leone — and that the technical stopover which I made at Abidjan ... [changes thought] I am on my way to Lagos to participate in the OAU Liberation Committee meeting which will meet at the level of foreign affairs ministers. But I would like to take the opportunity offered me by this technical stopover in Abidjan to congratulate the Ivorian people for the reelection of President Felix-Houphouet-Boigny and to tell them of the great admiration the Egyptian people have for this political wise man. He is one of our greatest African heads of state; he is one Africa's wise men, and we follow attentively his advice and political actions.

Government Seeks to Modify Law on Succession
AB281748 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The speaker of parliament today opened the deliberations of the 12th extraordinary session of the National Assembly. This session will be devoted to the examination of the draft budget and the draft bill modifying the provisions of article 11 of the Constitution. This morning, the committee on general and institutional affairs, which was broadened to include all parliamentarians, heard Justice Minister Lanzeni Coulibaly, who came to explain to them why the government is proposing the modification of Article 11 which was voted on 12 October 1985.

[Begin Coulibaly recording] The new Article 11 of the constitution, as modified by the Bill 85/1072 of 12 October 1985 reads as follows: In the case of vacation of post of the president of the republic either by death, resignation, or total incapacitation, noted by the Supreme Court, which is informed by the government, the functions of the president of the republic are carried out temporarily by the speakers of National Assembly, and if he is incapacitated, it is the first deputy speaker who acts.

The modification which is proposed for examination by you aims at limiting the interim presidency to only the speaker of parliament to the exclusion of all deputy speakers. It is in fact evident that if the speaker of parliament, charged with assuming the function of interim of the president of the republic, is hindered, the National Assembly should meet immediately, according to the provisions of this law, to elect a new president who will carry out the functions according to the principles of our democracy.

Houphouet Receives Message from Guinea's Conte
AB252200 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The strengthening of cooperation between the Republic of Guinea and our country is a reality which is further affirmed with each day. This has been testified today through a message of friendship President Lansana Conte has sent to President Houphouet-Boigny, through his new minister of justice and keeper of the seals, Bassirou Barry, who was appointed to this post in the cabinet reshuffle carried out in Guinea about 3 weeks ago. It must be pointed out that Mr Bassirou is an old resident of Ivory Coast where he lived for 12 years. In his statement to the press, the emissary of General Lansana Conte did not give any details on the contents of the message which he was charged to deliver.

LIBERIA

Opposition Party Dispute Appears Resolved
AB281542 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 28 Jan 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 28 (AFP) — The chairman of the leading opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) and his Executive Committee have ended a dispute which led to them expelling each other from the party's ranks. Senator Tuan Wreh, in a statement issued today, declared void his January 14 expulsion of 22 party members, including Secretary-General Byron Tarr and four other party executives, in reaction to his own suspension by the party.

At the same time, the Executive Committee lifted its order against Mr Wreh, which was made when he called on party members to cooperate with President Samuel Doe, notably by taking the seats to which they were elected in parliament.

Mr Wreh apologised publicly for remarks made when he expelled the 22, including an accusation that Mr Tarr was creating a separate faction in the party. Mr Wreh said: "These remarks were made out of anger and in the absence of any evidence to substantiate them." They did not reflect the "interest of the Liberian people for a unified and progressive nation."

The Executive Committee said Mr Wreh's suspension was lifted with immediate effect in recognition of his commitment to the principles and ideals which gave birth to the LAP".

The Executive Committee had suspended Mr Wreh for "unilaterally" revoking the party's decision to boycott the new legislature and withdrawing a joint complaint by the LAP and two other opposition parties against irregularities in the October elections which confirmed Mr Doe in power.

The LAP's candidate in the presidential elections, Jackson Doe (no relation), and Senator-elect Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf were both charged with treason last week for alleged involvement in an attempted coup last November 12.

MALI

France's Nucci Arrives for Joint Meeting

AB271601 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the foreign minister in charge of cooperation and development, arrived in Bamako late this morning to take part in the 24th session of the Mali-France joint commission. He was met on arrivial by Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye, the French ambassador to Mali, and the members of the cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Meets Moussa Traore, Comments

AB272208 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] President Moussa Traore granted an audience today to Christian Nucci, French minister in charge of cooperation and development. Their talks touched on the strengthening of the fruitful cooperation existing between France and Mali. Present at the audience were Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Ngolo Traore, permanent undersecretary in the presidency; and His Excellency Mamadou Diawara, our ambassador to France. Following the audience, the French minister spoke to Lamine Coulibaly:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] The president of the republic briefed me extensively on the modalities of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, after examining our bilateral relations and other African problems in which President Moussa Traore has been interested for a long time now.

[Coulibaly] What is your feeling now, since we know you have just arrived from Burkina?

[Nucci] As a friend to Mali and to Burkina Faso, France can only express satisfaction over the restored climate of serenity, dialogue, and discussion, especially as the fighting has ended. There is no friend of the two countries who does not wish for peace and good understanding between these two states.

[Coulibaly] Mr Minister, with just a few months to the important election in France, could you briefly take stock of French-African cooperation?

[Nucci] Well, this would require much more time [words indistinct].

[Coulibaly] Then, Malian-French cooperation.

[Nucci] Indeed, you know that there are always ups and downs in the relations between states. This is evidently due to the budgetary situations of France and Mali. I think that Mali has made considerable efforts in the reorganization of its economy and in its development. Since 1981, France has followed these efforts. As a result, our cooperation has been (?harmonious); the number of teachers in the technical education [words indistinct]; the cooperation has been decentralized. France's aid for development rose from (?20) billion to 26 billion [no currency unit as heard] within 4 years. All this needs no comments [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Returning Soldiers Welcomed in Bamako

AB261530 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The first contingent of Malian soldiers arrived a short while ago in Bamako after honorably defending the integrity of the national territory. Early this morning militants of the districts of Bamako and Kati came out in number and lined the streets to give a rousing welcome to our valiant soldiers.

NIGERIA

U.S. Trade Official Holds Talks, Trade to Expand

AB261428 Lagos International Service in English
0930 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nigeria and the United States are to increase the existing volume of trade between them. This agreement was reached in Lagos after talks between the minister of trade, Major General M.G. Nasko, and the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for commerce, Mr James (Calley). Maj Gen Nasko expressed Nigeria's gratitude to the United States and hoped that the cordial relations between the two countries in other fields would flourish. Mr (Calley) said the United States was prepared to participate in Nigeria's health and agriculture programs.

BBC Inerviews Babangida on Defense Cuts

MB261052 London BBC World Service in English
0635 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] Since he seized power last year, Nigeria's leader Major General Babangida has made a number of controversial decisions. He has refused to accept an IMF loan. He has cut the salaries of civil servants and has even cut expenditure on defense, almost unheard of for a military governemnt. In Lagos, Davina Dugan has been talking to Gen Babangida and asked him first about the cuts in defense spending.

[Begin recording] [Babangida] Like I said during the budget, I said this time around there has to be a lot of sacrifice, there has to be a lot of prudence in our spending and so on. And I feel very strongly that being a military government, the armed forces have to show leadership as far as these areas are concerned, and having been in the system for quite some time, I know exactly what areas that we could affect some: substantial savings within the system. We now put a lot of emphasis on the maintenance of equipment that we have until such time when the economic situation has improved.

[Dugan) Are you planning demobilization within the army, within the forces?

[Babangida] Well, I think we have to take a choice. I mean, the economic situation is such that we might not be able to maintain a very large standing army. So, there is definitely the need to strike a balance: a small force that is well-equipped, in such a way that it could meet our defense needs. So, perhaps, we will put more emphasis on equipment and then lesser emphasis on manpower.

[Dugan) Now, you were yourself not so long ago chief of Army Staff. Did you feel the same way then?

[Babangida] Well, when I was the chief of Army Staff, my region was limited to the Nigerian Army as I said. So, I participated in competing for the army's share amongst the little resources that was available to the country. When I found myself on this seat, I found it all different now because there are other sectors of the economy: it is defense, health, education, name it; and everybody wants something. So, I think the situation has changed completely now. One has to look at it from the point of view of the nation.

[Dugan) Now, you set a date which you say is to be the last date, the latest date for transition to civil rule here, on 1 October 1990. What is the earliest date?

[Babangida] Okay, let me put it this way: In October last year, we set up a period of 15 months as a period of economic emergency which is going to finish in December 1986 during which time we will try to restructure our economy. So, you find invariably the government's preoccupation within this period is an economic emergency and then the whole aspect [sentence as heard]. By the time the economic emergency is over, it will coincide with the time that the panel is submitting its final recommendations.

[Dugan] But are you saying that you will be willing to move out once you felt the economy was in shape?

[Babangida] Well, in fact, we would be willing to move out. That is why we even had to come out with a time sequence which should be achievable by 1 October 19990. [end recording]

Babangida Receives SWAPO's Nujoma, Assures Support

AB282130 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has again given the assurance that Nigeria will continue to assist the oppressed people of southern Africa. He said this support would continue till all remnants of colonialism and imperialism were demolished in Africa.

Major General Babangida was speaking in Lagos today when he received the leader of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, at Dodan Barracks. Mr Nujoma had earlier expressed SWAPO's appreciation for Nigeria's moral and financial support. The SWAPO leader said the present situation in southern Africa was challenging and urged African nations to intensify efforts for the liberation of Africa.

Works-Housing Minister, 31 Secretaries Sworn In

AB281323 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The new minister of works and housing, Alhaji Abubakar Umar, was today in Lagos sworn in by President Ibrahim Babangida. Thirty-one federal permanent secretaries also took the oath of office at the ceremony. They include the 11 permanent secretaries whose appointment was recently announced by the president. Major General Babangida urged them to work hard to justify the confidence reposed in them.

SAO TOME

Consumer Goods Agreement Signed With USSR

AB250832 Paris AFP in English 0725 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Sao Tome, Jan 25 (AFP) — The Soviet Union has signed its first aid agreement with Sao Tome and Principe, the tiny island state in the Gulf of Guinea, officials said here Friday. The agreement is for 600,000 dollars to purchase basic consumer goods from the Soviets.

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Officially Inaugurated

[Editorial Report] Freetown Domestic Service in English at 0955 GMT on 26 January begins live coverage of the inauguration ceremony of Sierra Leonean President Joseph Saidu Momoh at the Siaka Stevens Stadium. The announcer says that the ceremony also marks the president's 49th birthday which is today. At 0957 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of First Vice President Francis Minah and the chief justice of Sierra Leone. The announcer cites the arrival of the president and his wife at the stadium at 1003 GMT with the playing of the national anthem, followed by the inspection of the honor guard.

At 1010 GMT the English-speaking announcer hands over commentary on the ceremony to announcers in various local languages, who in turn describe the ceremony to their respective listeners.

The English-speaking announcer takes over the commentary at 1020 GMT to describe the march-past of elements of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces, and other mass organizations.

At 1050 GMT a muslim priest offers prayers in English followed by Christian priests prayer in English. After the prayers, the announcer goes on to describe the various dance ensembles performing at the ceremony.

At 1105 GMT, the master of ceremonies for the occasion calls on the chief justice of Sierra Leone to perform the inauguration. After citing the relevant provisions of the Constitution on the election of President Momoh, the chief justice proclaimed the president officially inaugurated as "president of the Republic of Sierra Leone for a period of 7 years, effective from 28 November 1985." After the official inauguration the chief justice, in a short speech congratulated the president on his inauguration as president of the Republic of Sierra Leone and on his 49th birthday. The master of ceremonies notes that the paramount chiefs of all the districts of the country pay their "traditional hommage" to the president.

Makes Inaugural Speech

AB261624 Freetown Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Inaugural Speech by Sierra Leonean President Joseph Saidu Momoh at the Siaka Stevens Stadium in Freetown on 26 January on the occasion of his official inauguration — live]

[Text] Your Excellencies and heads of delegations, honorable vice presidents, Honorable Chief Justice, Mr Speaker, fellow Sierra Leoneans, distinguished ladies and gentlemen:

May I, on my own behalf and on behalf of all Sierra Leoneans, acknowledge with warm appreciation the presence of all our foreign dignitaries who are here in response to our invitation to these inauguration ceremonies. The friendship and solidarity they have demonstrated by being with us during these last few days will be remembered for a long time by all Sierra Leoneans.

Distinguished guests, kindly convey this sentiment of appreciation to your respective governments and institutions on your return home. It is my fervent hope that your stay among us so far has been a pleasant one and that at the end of it all of you will take back cherished memories of your interaction with the people of Sierra Leone who, perhaps, have not much to offer, but whose traditional openess and (?sense) of hospitality are known worldwide. To you all, I say merci beaucoup and thank you for coming. [Applause]

May I now turn my attention to the role of distinction given me here today by the Honorable Justice S.S.M. Kutubu, chief justice of Sierra Leone. Let me assure you, Mr Chief Justice, that even for the short period you have been in office, the dignified and able manner in which you have carried out the functions of your high office has deeply impressed and touched many in our society. [Applause] Thank you once again for the very fine sentiments expressed by you in my behalf.

I also want to thank you, the people of Sierra Leone, for making the process of change that we have witnessed in this country since 4 August last year possible. On my own behalf and on bhelaf of my family, I thank you sincerely for your support and your enthusiasm. I thank you for the zeal and dedication with which you have followed me, starting from the presidential election campaign. I thank you for all that wonderful manifestations of joy, for the dancing, the parades, the signings, the clappings, the boundless eulogies, the delegations and pledges of loyalty, the generous hospitality wherever I went; all designed to show your support, love, and honor for me. (?I am told) in a special way that many a song have been composed in my honor. I shall highlight the one which you all know so well — [title of song given in local language — applause]. For our distinguished foreign dignitaries this titile can be fully translated as: What God has destined no man can undo. This song has almost become a popular anthem for my administration.

But beyound this popular appeal, this song has a strong meaning of a man like me, deeply religious at heart. Indeed, I firmly believe that all that has happened to me within the last few months can be attributed only to the Almighty God to whom I shall ever remain bountifully grateful. Please, join me in your heart in seeking his grace, blessings, and guidance for the accomplsihment of this [word indistinct] which he has assigned to me.

I want thank the All People's Congress Party, our vanguard party, the framework and the leading motor behind all the great things that have happened in this country since April 1968. I want to thank the pioneers and the founders — Dr Siaka Stevens, the Honorable Sorri Ibrahim Koromah, the Honorable C.A. Camara-Taylor of blessed memory.

They are the founding architects to whom we, the younger generations, pull our inspiration, and whose creation we are sworn to improve upon, to rectify where we deem it necessary, to modify where we feel that such modification will, in the end, produce a stronger structure. All in the bid to ensure that generations yet to come can be proud of the heritage that we shall bequeath to them. [Applause]

To all of you, my people, for your wonderful support and solidarity, for all those (?great) efforts you have been deployed in making this day so memorable, I say: [speaks in various local languages] all meaning: Thank you all [Applause].

Distinguished guests, fellow Sierra Leoneans, ladies and gentlemen, I am, however, fully aware, upon all the merry-making and when all the jubilation would have subsided, when the drums would have been silent and the masks removed from the faces of our devils, when, shall I say the [word indistinct] of the champagne, beer, whiskey and brandy would gone away as early as hopefully tomorrow, Monday morning [Applause] we shall all wake up to discover that we are left with a nation to build, its independence to consolidate, its politics to democratize, its economy to overhaul, [word indistinct] and manage properly, its people to unify and provide for, and its future to (?build) for succeeding generations. [Applause]

Distinguished guests, fellow Sierra Leoneans, (?still) on the political front, I will like to recall that after my nomination as the sole presidential candidate, I traveled to the length and breath of this county, seeing things with people, [words indistinct] and sharing their concerns. Many skeptics at home and abroad wondered why this was necessary. In their view, a sole presidential candidate needs not to campaign since his election was a foregone conclusion. I believe they lost sight of two things. First, as a leader who secures the good of his people, who has to secure his own, I firmly believe that [words indistinct]. In sum, it is necessary that he feels the pulse of the nation and establishes a basis for evaluating the disposition of his people towards his leadership. I can [words indistinct] than the nationwide campaign I undertook. Secondly, I believe that our outside critics confused our one-party state with other one-party states.

Though there are many areas of similarity with other one-party states, there are also areas of much differences. They took, therefore, (?refuge) in these differences in order to [words indistinct] on why it was necessary for me, even as the sole presidential candidate, to seek the mandate of the people. Those of you who are familiar with our history will know that under colonial rule we were a divided people. The colony and the [words indistinct], as they were being called, were [words indistinct] separate entities.

Independence did not [word indistinct] the differences engendered by this temptation. Rather, it tended to give them expression and (?adds) some more of its own. Thus party politics from the very beginning followed the lines of ethnic divisions initially expressed by the division between colony and protectorate. Inhabitants of the colony [words indistinct] a sentiment readily reciprocated by the people in the protectorate. [Words indistinct] that on the eve of independence, there were actually two nations: the British-inspired constitution fairly took account of this fundamental and therefore all important fact and proceeded [words indistinct] as if we were indeed one nation. The absence of a sense of one nation among us became even more manifest after independence. The ethnic factor dominated our party political life, permeated the social fabric itself, and drowned the national interest. Under the asture leadership of President Stevens and the (?determined) moves he has made to combat this state of affairs, (?thus) it became clear that priority had to be accorded to the achievement of national unity if the forces of disintegration were to be (?contained). The establishment of a one-party state, as President Stevens rightly pointed out, was in answer to this urgent [word indistinct].

The All People's Congress Party, APC, thus took a new meaning and assumed a new character. It was no longer a party in contention, it became a mechanism that will be utilized to weld our people together, an instrument of change that, with the passage of time and God being our helper, will forge a united nation out of disparate ethnic groupings. This [words indistinct] in our history, sums my belief [words indistinct] not only a deviation from the normal (?participation) democracy, but also the necessity for seeking the electorial endorsement of my candidature.

This endorsement is, among other things, a ratification and expression of the acceptance of my political platform of national unity. While, therefore, it is certainly important that my parents are Limbas [a Sierra Leonean tribe], my wife Mendi, that I was brought up in Freetown, what matters most of all, is that I am a Sierra Leonean who has sworn to uphold the laws of this land and to ensure fair play and justice for all. [Applause] I believe that the challenges of the present [words indistinct] the urgency of our situation demands that we develop a specific outlook on life. Fellow countrymen, distinguished guests, I propose to you a political philisophy, a philosophy of constructive nationalism. Constructive nationalism involves putting the interest of the nation above all else, above all others at all times, above the interests of particular individuals, cultural (?groups), but without neglecting the legitimate peace and interest of individuals and groups. In other words, it is a political philosophy that seeks to unify the whole, without destroying a single component. It seeks to give [words indistinct] to the people of this country, to help them realize that the nation to which they belong can only be built through their own hard work and dedication. And [words indistinct] the outside world can only be of assistance in that (?phase). Above all, it requires a brand new political system in which the emphasis will be on the freedom of the individual, freedom to develop its (?separate) qualities or talents so as to contribute effectively to the development of the nation. [Applause] Freedom to choose his own political leaders so as to ensure that the path chosen by those leaders in the conduct of the affairs of the state is in conformity with the desires of those they accept to represent. [Applause]

Distinguished guests, fellow Sierra Leoneans, ever since 2 months ago on 20 November 1985, I accepted with humility the honor which the people of Sierra Leone (?bestowed) upon me as president of the republic. I have tried to ensure that my actions and words are consistent with this philosophy. I have made a few more statements to [words indsitinct] and people in this country, letting them know that the circumstances of our nation today impose greater responsibilities upon them and indeed upon all of us, in whatever task one may be engaged on bhealf of this nation. It is, therefore, wholly conscious of the magnitude of the tasks I have undertaken, I am deeply resolved to do all that I can for the welfare of this country. [Applause]

[Words indistinct] It is important to mention that when, on 20 November 1985, I submitted before God and man [words indistinct] ceremony of the presidential oath, that ceremony was more than an act of one citizen. We were all called upon to witness and undertake, in the sight of other nations, that the future of this republic shall be our collective responsibility for the posterity of (?these) people.

Distinguished guests, fellow citizens, permit me one moment to reflect on the state of our [words indistinct]. The 20th century has witnessed some of the greatest upheavals and the most dramatic changes in the history of humanity. We have lived through the trauma of two world wars. We have seen [word indistinct] and tragic conflicts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and (?seen) natural disasters in the shapes of earth tremors, volcanic eruptions, drought, and famine. On the brighter side, man has witnessed in this century tremendous scientific and technological advancement [words indistinct]. From revolutionary achievements in [words indistinct] medicine, agriculture, communications, to politics, economics, and the arts, man's progress has been profoundly monumental. Amidst it all, Sierra Leone, a small and young republic, tucked away almost inconspicuously in this part of the globe, is [words indistinct] like all other nations, great and small, participate and contribute [words indistinct].

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is against this political philosophical background that I would now like to give the highlights of the economic direction that my administration intends to follow. As I maintained on assuming my functions in

November last year, the focus of my administration will (?center) on the improvement of the lot of the masses of this country, by providing them with those basic necessities of life that will afford them a better standard of living. [Applause] Therefore, the single most important area in which the philosophy of constructive nationalism needs to and can be made meaningfully manifest, is that of the economy. It is no secret that the economy of Sierra Leone is today in a difficult situation, with low productivity, high inflation, unemployment [words indistinct] resulting in accute foreign exchange shortage and a substantial foreign debt. This is not the time, however, to put the blame entirely on foreign dominated interests or on general worldwide recession [words indistinct], rather our concern should be directed henceforth towards defining the policies that are required to resuscitate the economy and keep it going. [Applause]

Since assuming office, my administration has put in place a number of economic measures which [words indistinct] are aimed at arresting the further deterioration of the economy. These, including the [words indistinct], the streamlining of fuel and certain essential commodities and arrangement for their sale, and the expulsion from this country of foreign nationals who have overindulged in unlawful economic practices. [Applause] I am pleased to say that with your help and cooperation, these measures were being thoroughly implemented and we are witnessing a gradual improvement in the economic performance of the nation. I have tightened the (?noose) on those who wreck our economy through smuggling, customs evasion, and other business malpractices. [Applause] Our determination shall not diminish in our endeavor to combat these economic saboteurs. [words indistinct] that our actions are not aimed at particular groups or individuals. The only ones who stand to suffer from our determination to revitalize our economy are the lawbreakers. [Applause] All others, irrespective of their origin, race, religion, or nationality, will be fully protected by the law and should have nothing to fear. [Applause]

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, the measures I have already outlined are (?at work) and they represent only an initial approach to the solution of our economic problems. But I assure you that comprehensive policies are being studied with a view to finding long-term solutions. Because of the importance of the economy to our national development, a long-term policy will (?broadly) enter on the followng areas:

1. The formulation of a sound monetary and fiscal policy including a more equitable taxation policy.

2. Reforms in the decision-making machinery of the nation to make it more effective and responsive to the needs of the people.

3. The adoption of measures to reduce the present high inflation.

4. The adoption of sound mining and agricultural policies with a bid to improving our foreign exchange earning capacity.

5. Improvement on the productive capacity of the country through a comprehensive program for attracting foreign investments.

6. The development of our small-sclae industries to maximize their contribution to the economy.

7. The rationalization of the use of our scarce foreign exchange so as to ensure that this nation only imports what is needed to enhance its productive capacity. [Applause]

8. The strenghtening of the Central Bank so as to enable it to play the leading role expected of it in the economy.

All these policies, distinguished guests and fellow Sierra Leoneans, when properly artiuclated and implemented, will aim at, once again, (?restoring) the full fabrics of the economy of Sierra Leone for the benefit of all our people. But even at this stage, I must accord a special place of importance to two areas, namely mining and agriculture. In the area of mining, it has long been realized that in order to derive maximum benefit from the sale of our mineral products, efforts must be made to export them in at least semi-finished state. This is true particularly of such mineral products as iron ore and bauxite [words indistinct]. It is particularly in this context that my government is determined to ensure the realization of the (Vunvula) hydroelectric power project as soon as possible, [Applause] so as to provide a strong base for the exploitation of our bauxite deposits and their processing into alumina. In addition to enhancing development in the mining sector, the (Vunvula) hydroelectric project will also promote agriculture and agro-based industries in various ways.

For instance, with the availability of adequate water resources, large arable (?plots) of land will be put under commercial use through irrigation schemes which in turn will create private sector investment opportunities and thereby raise the standard of living of the rural population through the creation of employment opportunities and higher incomes. The particular reference to rural development and small-scale industries [words indistinct] represents a new hope in both domestic electrification and supply of ready and reliable electrical energy for the establishment of small-scale industries. Thus [words indistinct] the project will be a (?viable) public investment which would in the long run, generate adequate [words indistinct] to justify its cost both on the external and domestic plan points. In terms of foreign exchange savings, the realization of the project will reduce the necessity of spending in excess of $66 million on fuel imports. Calculating on an annual basis, the total cost of the project will be more than [words indistinct] within 4 to 5 years. I will like to inform all interested investors that detailed documents for the implementation of the (Vunvula) Hydroelectric power project, are available for further circulation.

In this economic venture, I appeal for the understanding and assistance of the international community, in particular the donor community and the mayor international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Given the poper environment and conditions, I want to assure them all that this nation is willing to cooperate with them to our mutual satisfaction. In this connection, we will like to appeal to the advanced nations to show more understanding in their relationship with developing countries like Sierra Leone.

Distinguished guests, fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen, so far I have been outling long-term policy measures whose effect may not be immediately (?felt) by the masses. When all these measures I have taken come to materialize, our people's immediate needs must be attended to as a matter of (?urgency), for example, the provision of a system for the equitable distribution of our staple food: rice [Applause], the formulation of an educational system to provide them and their children with the tool of active participation in the affairs of the state, the creation of an equitable health system to benefit all sectors of the society, the provision of an efficient system of transportation that would allow our people to go about their daily business [applause], and, above all, an affordable housing scheme that will place emphasis on the needs of the people [words indistinct], both in the western area and in the provinces.

On education, my government will undertake a comprehensive review of the present educational policies, to ensure that it reflects our concern for quality and relevance to the needs of our society. My administration will also study the possibility of establishing a national youth service to cater especially for young school and college leavers. Through social services we intend to impart to our youth greater national consciousness and a higher sense of awareness of their role in society.

My government will also give top priority to the establishment of a dependable medical system that will be within the reach of all our citizens. Already, I have set up a small high-level committee to look into the procurement, control, supervision, and distribution of essential drugs in our hospitals. Furthermore, government will strive [words indistinct] health care of our children who are tomorrow's citizens and leaders. A system of procurement of essential drugs for equitable distribution and a program of immunition for children will soon be implemented with the assitance of UNICEF. Government [words indistinct] the present alarming rate of mortality of our infants by the year 1990.

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, we are all aware that an efficient system of transportation is vital in our bid to improve the performance of the economy. It serves no purpose, for example, to request farmers to increase their productivity if they will not be sure of transportation to move their products to market centers. Equally so, the standard of living of the mass majority of our people in the provinces and in the rural areas will considerably suffer if they cannot be provided with means of transportation that would give them access to the larger urban communities from which they obrain the basic necessities of life. Government is now contemplating a series of measures including the involvement of the private sector aimed at strenghening the system of urban transportation mostly in the western area and the main towns in the provinces. Already, the situation in Freetown area is gradually improving with the addition of more buses to the urban fleet recently. In this particular respect, I would like to thank the government of the FRG for the help we have been receiving from them in conection with the road transport corporation. [Applause]

Housing is another immediate need of the people which my government intends to satisfy. Everything will be done to speed up the current negotiations between Sierra Leone and the African Development Bank on the proposed loan of $8 million to develop our low cost housing scheme through Sierra Leone Housing Corporation.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, constructive nationalism also requires that we give serious attention to the development and enrichment of our cultural and social life. In the past, culture was conceived as a relic of antiquity, something to be contrasted with modern trends and cultural events were largely reserved for the entertainment of foreign dignitaries or curious tourists to our country. I dare say that this is not my view of culture. Culture is [words indistinct] and through which we express our very being, our customs, values, music [word indistinct] and art are all cultural expressions. Viewed in this vein, culture is an ongoing phenomenon of human activity which should be naturally developed. It is for me the obvious starting point of any program of national integration. The harmonization of cur diverse culture values which in turn produces a distinctive Sierra Leonean culture, is a goal my administration will seek to attain.

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, I have now come to the part of my address which I know is of most interest, particularly to our foreign guests. That is the part relating to my administration's foreign policy.

In this regard, I want to assure all concerned that in terms of foreign policy, Sierra Leone's nonaligned stance and her commitment to the ideals enshrined in the charters of the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity on the one hand, and Sierra Leone's search for peaceful cooperation and friendship with all peace-loving countries and institutions on the other, will continue to provide the basic framework for our interaction with the outside world. [Applause] To this I must add that Sierra Leone's resolute contribution to the struggle against all forms of injustice and oppression, particularly in southern Africa, the Middle East, and in all other subjugated territories, will constitute a prominent feature of my administration's foreign policy. [Applause] In general, my government will also pledge [word indistinct] in the search for peaceful solutions to the problems of the world including the problems of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, (?the Gulf), the divided Koreas, disarmament, Central America, and in the search for an equitable and just international economic order. [Applause]

On the Africa scene, we have been able, in collaboration with the international community, and blessed with fairly good weather during the past few months, to reduce considerably the suffering that was endured in a large part of the continent as a result of prolonged drought. The situation, however, is still critical in a number of countries. Experience gained from the emergency period has clearly demonstrated the need for long-term assistance from the international community in order to place the economies of the affected countries on a firm footing that will lead them to self-sustaining (?growth). It is in this respect that my government welcomes the decision of the UN General Assembly to convene an extraordinary session in May this year devoted to the critical economic situation facing the African Continent. We hope that the international community, especially the donor community, will be able to agree on a program for the restructuring of Africa's economy, based on the declaration adopted in Addis Ababa last year at the 21st summit of the OAU assembly of heads of state and government.

Distinguished guests, my dear compatriots, even while this laudable move is being made by the world community toward the economic salvation of Africa, it is with deep regret that we continue to witness the deteriorating political situation in southern Africa. And in the [words indistinct] of the masses of South Africa the Pretoria regime is unleashing most vicious forms of suppression and cruelty. [words indistinct] while my government welcomes the call for dialogue between the leaders of black South Africa and the Pretoria regime as recently agreed at the Bahamas Commonwealth summit, my government firmly believes that the time for decisive action by the world community, led by the industrialized countries with whom South Africa has [word indistinct] links, in clearly overdue. [Applause]

In Namibia, too, South African intransigence, encouraged by the attitude of some industrialized countries, has barred the way to peaceful independence for that territory as provided for under Security Council Resolution 435. Furthermore, the Frontline States of southern Africa are virtually under South African economic siege, thus minimizing their contribution to the liberation struggle and hindering the path to their own economic development. In spite of all these obstacles distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, it is clear that the international community has no choice but to continue to struggle until total freedom is brought to South Africa and Namibia. [Applause] Sierra Leone, for her part, will always be relied upon for her contribution to that struggle. The ANC and SWAPO can depend on the ever committed support and solidarity of the government and people of Sierra Leone.

In the Middle East, our vital objective remains the search for a homeland for the Palestinian people. Israel and her allies should recognize that there will be no lasting peace in the region unless that objective is attained.

In this context, the people of Lebanon, too, must be allowed to live in peace and exercise their rights as a sovereign people. [Applause] I hope that the reconciliatory moves being made in that country with the support of Syria will succeed in bringing peace to the people of Lebanon who have suffered for far too long.

My government is also following with keen interest the peace moves that are being made in the region by the U.S. Government and by the Kingdom of Jordan.

On the issue of disarmament, my government is delighted to note that following the period of very difficult relations between the two superpowers, the leaders of the United States of America and the Soviet Union were able to meet in Geneva last November. The two sides agreed at that meeting on a broad framework within which they will continue their dialogue on major international issues including the all-important question of disarmament. We in the developing countries can only hope for meaningful progress in these talks (?as it is our strong belief) that the millions of dollars now being spent on processing all sorts of weapons of destruction could be better used to alleviate the economic and social conditions of the majority of people on our planet. [Applause]

At this stage, I would like to commend the valuable contribution that institutions within the UN system have been making to improve the lot of people all over the world. The tribute made to the United Nations Organization by representatives of all countries of the world during the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the organization last October are in our opinion richly deserved. Let us all together continue to work for the uplifting of the aims and ideals of the organization in the interest of mankind as a whole.

Distinguished guests, let me end these remarks on our foreign policy by expressing the sincere appreciation of the government and people of Sierra Leone for the close and cordial relations existing between the Republic of Sierra Leone and all the countries and institutions that you represent here today. I have every hope that these relations will continue to grow in the years ahead. For my part, I want to assure you all that the search for fruitful dialogue, sincere friendship, and meaningful cooperation with all peace-loving nations and organizations of the world will continue to be a constant preoccupation of my government.

Your Excellencies, and heads of delegations, Honorable Vice President, Honorable Chief Justice, Mr Speaker, fellow Sierra Leoneans, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, having given you that stand on both national and international issues, let me now reaffirm my strong hope and abiding faith in the future of this our dear country and its people. Let us all, fellow Sierra Leoneans, both far and near, with zeal, courage, and determination join hands in the forward march to victory and prosperity. [Applause] Let us all, whether at home or abroad, be joint builders of the nation which will be vibrant and prosperous in both [words indistinct] so that in the not too far future we can all collectively claim a worthy heritage for ourselves and prosperity.

May the Almighty continue to direct us in the path of virtue and truth, and may He also protect the state.

Long live the All People's Congress Party! Long live the people of Sierra Leone! Long live the Republic of Sierra Leone! Long live international brotherhood!

I thank you all. [Applause]

Meets Egypt's Ghali

NC261403 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Freetown, 26 Jan (MENA) — Major General Joseph Momoh, Sierra Leone's new president, received a message from President Husni Mubarak today. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is visiting Sierra Leone, delivered the message during his meeting with President Momoh. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Ibrahim 'Ali Lutfi, Egypt's ambassador in Freetown.

After the meeting, Dr Ghali stated that his talks with President Momoh were positive and productive, adding that they included a review of various aspects of bilateral relations. Dr Ghali noted that the Sierra Leonean president has emphasized the need to arrive at a just and comprehensive resolution of the Middle East issue. Dr Ghali added that Maj Gen Momoh has accepted President Mubarak's official invitation to visit Egypt.

Dr Ghali is representing Egypt at President Momoh's inauguration. Dr Ghali held a number of meetings in Sierra Leone with the heads of states and the delegations participating in the celebrations.

Cooperation With France to Expand

AB281257 Paris AFP in French 0927 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Freetown, 28 Jan (AFP)—Sierra Leone is to receive 3,000 tons of wheat from France within the framework of an agreement to be signed on Wednesday in the Sierra Leonean capital by Mr Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for cooperation, it was learned from an official source.

Mr Guy Penne, special advisor on African affairs of President Francois Mitterrand — whom he represented in Freetown on Sunday during President Joseph Momoh's inauguration — added that France was going to place at Sierra Leone's disposal a financial expert to assist the country in its negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and other international financial organizations. Moreover, Sierra Leone is to obtain an observer seat in the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency based in Senegal and in the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians, he indicated.

After discussion with various Sierra Leonean ministers, Mr Penne left Freetown for Guinea where he is expected to meet with President Lansana Conte on Tuesday.

TOGO

Tunisia's Premier Mzali Arrives for Visit

AB271501 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali arrived in Lome this afternoon on an official visit to Togo. He was welcomed at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport by Kpotivi Lacle, a member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, representing the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The head of the Tunisian Government was also welcomed by the members of the Central Committee of the rally of the Togolese People and a detachment of the Togolese Armed Forces. There was also a huge crowd, including the Tunisian nationals residing in Togo, as well as activists of the Togolese Revolution of Lome Municipality who were chanting union, peace, and solidarity between our nations and peoples.

Delegations Meet

AB281300 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Within the framework of the visit of the Tunisian prime minister to our country, a working session was held yesterday afternoon at the Party House between a Tunisian delegation and a Togolese delegation. The Tunisian delegation, led by Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs, included Mr (Douline Sheki) ambassador and diplomatic advisor to the prime minister, Mr (Blaeji), managing director of the Tunisian Commerce Authority, and Mr (Ndali), director general of Tunisian cultural and technical cooperation. On the Togolese side were Ministers Atsou Koffi Amegah of foreign affairs and cooperation, Pali Tchalla of commerce and transport, Komlan Agbetiafa of national education and scientific research, Koffi Edoh of technical education and professional training, and Yaovi Adodo of plan and industry.

On that occasion, Togolese Foreign Minister Koffi Atsou Amegah praised the vitality of the multifaceted relations that have existed between Tunisia and Togo since independence. This cooperation, which the leaders of the two countries wish to be an exemplary one, will be made more dynamic, strengthened and enriched during the visit of the Tunisian delegation to Togo, the Togolese Minister concluded. In his reply, the Tunisian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Mestiri, said they owe the new links which they are inaugurating this day to Presidents Bourguiba and Eyadema, two heads of state who are working tirelessly for the well-being of their peoples. The Tunisian secretary of state also said relations between Togo and Tunisia concern the fields of industry, commerce, artisan works, tourism and culture. He announced — as proof of Tunisia's determination to cooperate with Togo — the forthcoming designation of a commercial representation company with the aim of promoting trade between the two countries.

Mzali Comments on Visit

AB282155 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali left Lome this morning after his official visit to our country. He was received by the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, shortly before his departure. Before boarding his plane, the Tunisian prime minister expressed satisfaction over the reception given him. He was also satisfied with the outcome of the deliberations between the Tunisian and the Togolese delegations. Let us listen to him speaking at the Lome-Tokoin Airport VIP lounge:

[Begin recording] [Mzali] At the end of this very busy, though brief official visit, I would like to express full satisfaction both with the fraternal reception given me by Gen Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, by his government, and by the Togolese people, and with the concrete results achieved thanks to the goodwill displayed by the two delegations after imaginative and hard work. They successfully carried out the encouraging instructions of the Togolese president.

I would like to say that I have been very moved and flattered by the brotherly reception given me by His Excellency Gen Eyadema, founder of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic of Togo. He has just received me for the second time. We examined African problems and matters of common interest. We examined ways and means to strengthen our cooperation and to work in our respective sphere of influence toward eradicating the cause of war and dissent between African countries. President Eyadema asked me to convey his friendship and esteem to President Habib Bourguiba as the doyen of African heads of state. I also had the honor to convey to Togolese President Eyadema an official invitation sent by his elder brother, President Bourguiba, to pay an official visit to Tunisia.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, a final question: What is the significance or the framework of your present African tour?

[Mzali] My present African tour has been prompted by the determination of the Tunisian government and of President Bourguiba in particular to develop our relations of cooperation; namely the cooperation between African countries, and between countries of the south in general. The tour is above all the materialization of President Bourguiba's desire and the desire of the Republic of Tunisia to strengthen Afro-Arab cooperation. My present visit here is a profession of faith which augurs well for the Afro-Arab cooperation. [End recording]

Eyadema Receives Chad's Democratic Front Head

AB271457 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, received in audience General Negue Djogo, chairman of the Chadian Democratic Front, FDT, at the presidential palace this morning. Gen Djogo was accompanied by Hissein (?Grienki), general secretary, and Alengue Jean, secretary for external relations of the Front. Kpotivi Djidjogbe Lacle, a member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, was also present at the audience at the end of which the FDT chairman spoke to the press. According to Mr Djogo, the FDT, which decided in Libreville in December 1985 to join President Habre's government, has come to thank Gen Eyadema for his efforts toward peace in Chad.

ANGOLA

Trade Minister Says U.S. Aid to UNITA 'Act of War'

MB281648 Luanda ANGOP in English 1640 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, Jan 28, (ANGOP) — The Angolan external trade minister, Ismael Oaspar Martins, recently considered the U.S. overt or covert support to the puppet bands backed by South Africa as an act of war against the People's Republic of Angola.

In an interview with IPS, Minister Martins pointed out that will [as received] the U.S. Congress enact the grant of 30 million U.S. dollars to UNITA armed bandits, Angola will have no choice than to strengthen militantly.

He stressed that the grant of such support would mean the end of the hard U.S.-Angolan talks on the situation in southern Africa and at the same time it would compel to an increase of capacities for the defence of Angolan sovereignty and independence.

The minister also reminded that Angola recently signed oil production agreements with Conoco (American), Hispanoil (Spanish) and Agip (Italian) in the gambit of diversification of trade relations with abroad.

ANGOP Commentaries Criticize Savimbi's Visit to U.S.

Dialogue With U.S. Sought

MB271352 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola will maintain its flexibility and firmness in the constructive dialogue that it is seeking with the United States, even if [words indistinct] they distort facts and see the victim as the aggressor. This Angolan standpoint is contained in an ANGOP commentary on the Reagan administration's decision to allow the leader of the puppet gang, Jonas Savimbi, to visit the United States as an agent in Pretoria's service.

On this issue, ANGOP says that the U.S. Government is giving moral and material support to the apartheid regime that is aiding Angolan counterrevolutionaries and terrorists, and has now decided to grant considerable financial aid to these counterrevolutionaries and terrorists. This is so that they can continue the task they have not been able to accomplish for 10 years: the destabilization and overthrow of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Notwithstanding all these facts, the People's Republic of Angola is available for dialogue. However, it cannot abdicate its pricipled stands or change its political system because the moral and material responsibility for the increasing tension and the escalating hostilities in the region can only be ascribed to all those political forces that support and finance the South African regime.

In its commentary, ANGOP says that without this support, the apartheid regime would have disappeared, Namibia would already be independent under SWAPO leadership, peace would reign in the region, and the United States would be cooperating in a healthy, just, mutual, and lasting manner with all the countries in the region.

U.S. 'Interference' in Region Noted

MB261243 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Angolan people will never abdicate their principled stand no matter what the level of interference by their declared enemy: international imperialism. This is what ANGOP said yesterday in its commentary devoted to the [words indistinct] of interference destabilization by the present U.S. Administration toward southern Africa. ANGOP pointed out that a clear demonstration of this policy was the announced grant by the government of Ronald Reagan of $15 million to UNITA counterrevolution group. This money will be given after the visit by the leader of the group to Washington toward the end of this month. ANGOP underlined the internationalist spirit of the Angolan people and noted that the Angolan people have a concept of liberty which goes beyond their own territory. Liberty for the People's Republic of Angola is also the liberty of the people of Namibia and South Africa from the yoke of white minority in power in Pretoria.

UNITA Issues Communique on Savimbi Visit to U.S.

MB290700 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 29 Jan (KUP) — With the arrival of the UNITA delegation headed by its leader, Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, in the United States, the Central Committee and the Strategic Operational Command have issued a communique spelling out UNITA's stance on the Angolan conflict.

The communique pointed out that UNITA was a firm defender of the Mombasa, Alvor, and Nakuru accords as a means of ensuring the well-being of the suffering Angolan people. It was ready to continue to wage a political and armed struggle until the achievement of the people's desire for liberty.

The communique was signed by General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the president of UNITA and commander in chief of FALA; Brigadier Miguel Nzau Puna, the secretary general of the movement; and Brig Joaquim Vinama, the chief of general staff. It noted that U.S. military and diplomatic support was necessary to prevent southern Africa from falling into the hands of the USSR.

The communique also revealed that UNITA stands for national unity and reconciliation and concluded by appealing to Portugal to recognize its responsibility in the Angolan issue.

KUP Appeals for Recognition of UNITA Struggle

MB240858 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 24 Jan (KUP) — The concern and efforts of the free world toward problems facing people who suffer under Soviet and Cuban oppression are becoming increasingly felt. Worldwide, there is increasing denunciation of oppressive and invading regimes and strong condemnation of acts of air piracy, torture, and suffering mounted by international terrorism.

In Angola, the Soviets and Cubans are carrying out a declared war of total extermination against our people who are defending themselves with arms in hand, under the leadership of UNITA, with the hope that the world will finally recognize the legitimacy of their war of resistance. It is our hope that those who strive for peace in the world will recognize the problems facing the Angolan people, who for 10 years now have been fighting for liberty.

BOTSWANA

President Masire Comments on RSA Policies

Victim of 'Blind Rage'

MB281152 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, says Botswana is a victim of South Africa bouts of blind rage. In an interview with REUTERS' southern African correspondent (Francis Ndlongwa) today, Dr Masire said South Africa's reaction to its problems and the criticism from the international community often disturbed his judgment. He said Botswana continued to hope that one day the gulf so far created of lack of confidence by South Africa on Botswana's ability to run their own country without interference would be overcome. He added that Botswana recognized, however, that South Africa was under great internal and international political pressure.

On South Africa's threats to attack Botswana, Dr Masire said Botswana takes the threats quite seriously. He said South Africa has already attacked Botswana and recently blockaded Lesotho. He said in its short history of independence, Botswana has become accustomed to South Africa threats of economic boycotts and military aggression. Dr Masire said Botswana has always quickly responded to such threats by investigating whatever elements and relations from which they were purported to ensue and that at no time has Botswana ever taken threats against it lightly. He said Botswana would continue to act in that manner because it was the only way of administering justice and that South Africa on the other hand appeared not to be satisfied with Botswana's procedures and sense of justice.

Dr Masire said the question of Botswana defending herself against South Africa should not arise because South Africa is a vastly superior country to Botswana in terms of its economic resources and military might and that any contacts with South Africa in this regard will be one-sided. He said after the landmine blast near the Botswana-South African border, South Africa made proposals for talks and arrangements on the dates for the talks were being made.

Dr Masire said the situation prevailing in South Africa had an adverse impact on Botswana's economy. The president said in military terms, Botswana will have to contend with the threats which South Africa has made and if the situation in South Africa deteriorated even further and the threats escalated, Botswana would be affected in their proportions. Dr Masire reiterated that Botswana does not have the capacity to impose sanctions against South Africa, adding that it cannot, however, stop those who are able to do so.

Sanction Threats 'Ominous'

MB240652 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, said yesterday that Botswana's policy on sanctions against South Africa is that Botswana has no capacity to impose sanctions and at the same time cannot stop those who are able to do so. Dr Masire, who was addressing members of the diplomatic corps at a new year's reception at the state house, said the inverse was true of South Africa in that it has the capacity to impose sanctions on Botswana. He said this, therefore, makes South Africa's threat to impose sanctions on its neighbors and to repatriate foreign workers more ominous and that no one could doubt the seriousness of the threat given the economic blockade of Lesotho by South Africa.

The president also told the diplomats that it appears that threats of aggression from South Africa will haunt Botswana in this new year. He said to avert the aggression, Botswana will have to deny South Africa the opportunity and excuse. He said Botswana, being committed to peaceful resolution of disputes, will continue to place dialogue above quarrels, persuasion above threats, and peace above war.

In this connenction, Dr Masire said it was his hope that South Africa will, in accordance with international law, conduct its international relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and inadmissability of force as a means of solving problems amongst sovereign states.

On the economic front, the president said he was happy to know that the recovery of the economies of most industrialized countries has had a positive effect on Botswana's economy. He said Botswana closed 1985 with record proceeds of sales of diamonds, beef, and copper, and nickel. He said the country expects to enjoy a surplus in its foreign trade balance and record foreign reserves.

SADF Reportedly To Carry Out 'Security Operation'

MB281245 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY reports that Oliphants Drift village in the Kgatleng district is likely to be deserted in the next few days following a rumor that the South African Defence Force would visit the village for an unspecified function on 30 January. Already reports say some people have started to drift to their lands and cattle posts in advance of what is being viewed as D-Day. The warning of the impending security operation at Oliphants Drift was allegedly leaked to the village by the villagers working in South African farms. They are reported to have eavesdropped on the conversations of security forces on this matter.

The police in Gaborone have confirmed that they have received unconfirmed reports that units of the South African armed forces were making regular visits to the village. Police said they were investigating and would give a report in due course.

A police spokesman could not confirm or deny villagers' concern but South African war planes regularly violate Botswana's airspace, flying at a low altitude. The villagers told a team of journalists from the BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY that on 14 January about four South African security men entered Botswana at night and kidnapped a farmer at (Sipitsoane) cattle post. The man has since not been seen. They said 4 days later five men wearing camouflage shorts tried to kidnap another Botswana at his home in Oliphants Drift, but their mission was aborted when the man shouted for help.

Villagers' concern over the security situation in the area was further raised when a delegation representing extension workers called on the local station commander, (Barayang Chikunduka), asking him whether it is safe to remain in the village in view of the deteriorating security situation. He assured them that the matter was being given serious consideration.

Some time last year, South African security forces caused panic in the village when they threw a thunder flash on the border line, sending people to run in disarray. Particles of the thunder flash were later found 12 km inside Botswana.

COMOROS

French Joint Commission Meeting Ends 24 Jan

AB241930 Paris AFP in French 0810 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 24 Jan (AFP) — The Franco-Comoran joint commission, which met from Tuesday to Wednesday in Paris, examined the economic problems of the Comoro Islands and the efforts made by the country to reorganize the economy of this archipelago located in the Indian Ocean, the minister of cooperation stated on Thursday.

France, which has granted 18 million francs to the Comoros in 1985 through the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC), reaffirmed its support to a diversification of exportable products (vanilla, ylang-ylang, and clover). The French assistance is also related to the development of the press, the fields of training and health, and the implementation of development projects to free the island from its state of isolation.

The help given by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) amounted to Fr54 milliom in 1984 and was related to aeronautic, ports, and energy development projects.

One hundred and ten French technical assistants, among them 50 teachers, are presently stationed in the Comoro Islands.

LESOTHO

General Lekhanya Holds Press Conference

MB281628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1621 GMT 28 Jan 86

[By Greg Smith]

[Text] Maseru, Jan 28, SAPA — More ANC members would be expelled from Lesotho if it was in the interests of national security, the country's new military ruler indicated today.

In his first press conference since taking power from Chief Leabua Jonathan, Maj-Gen Metsing Lekhanya also said that Lesotho would for the time being maintain existing ties with Soviet bloc countries.

Gen Lekhanya said the 60 African National Congress members who flew to Lusaka at the weekend had been evacuated for their own safety and for reasons of national security.

Asked about possible future evacuations and the criteria that would be used for determining those to be expelled, the general said that if people represented a threat to the country's security "they will have to find some other place."

Replying to a question on whether South Africa would have any say in the expulsion of ANC members, Gen Lekhanya said: "I cannot change the geographical position of Lesotho. We are surrounded by South Africa."

However, he added that any such calls would have to be discussed in talks with South Africa or any other country concerned and that anyone demanding the expulsion of refugees must provide proof that it was for the safety and security of the country and people concerned.

The general also repeated previous statements that Lesotho would not hand over refugees to South Africa and that the kingdom would abide by United Nations conventions on refugees.

He said he did not know of any activists among the country's refugees and that his security personnel would inform him if any were found.

Commenting on relations with other countries, Gen Lekhanya said his government would maintain all ties established by the previous administration.

It would also adhere to all treaties and UN conventions and protocols signed by the Jonathan government, but reserved the right to re-examine those treaties.

Asked about relations with the Soviet bloc, Gen Lekhanya said his government believed in maintaining relations with everyone with whom it found common ground.

"I believe in the whole international society and community," he said.

Asked if this meant that existing Soviet bloc embassies in Lesotho would remain for the time being, the general nodded his head.

In a short statement read at the beginning of the press conference, attended by all the members of the new Military Council, Gen Lekhanya said the Lesotho Paramilitary Forces had siezed power last Monday "to restore peace and national reconciliation among the people."

"For too long there has been a political quagmire, with the politicians unable to solve the country's problems," he said.

The new administration would adopt a positive stance in its relations with all groups inside and outside the country and any differences, regardless of their magnitude, would be solved through negotiation.

Gen Lekhanya said he had suspended all political activities for the moment, but that there would be no "witch-hunting or vendettas against members of the previous government."

Chief Jonathan and the former information minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, were still at their homes but were "very free," the general said.

The new government was formulating guidelines for a general amnesty for all political exiles.

He said his government should not be compared with any other administration and sought good relations with all its neighbours.

On relations with South Africa, Gen Lekhanya said this was a matter to be resolved at the negotiating table. Many meetings had been held with South Africa and these would continue on a regular basis.

Asked if he favoured economic sanctions against South Africa, he said: "In economic sanctions who suffers? I favour negotiation."

On prospects for an Nkomati-type accord with South Africa, Gen Lekhanya said he had found no reason yet to sign such an agreement.

"A piece of paper you call an agreement wouldn't solve anything," he said.

His government would prefer to solve differences through negotiation.

Asked about opposition groups, Gen Lekhanya said he saw "No threat at all" from the formerly pro-Jonathan Lesotho Youth League.

He had had no contact with the exiled anti-Jonathan Lesotho Congress Party but this could follow the proposed general amnesty.

Gen Lekhanya said his main priority in the short-term was "addressing ourselves to reconciliation and relations with our neighbours."

He said it would be unfair to hold elections in Lesotho unless political rivalry stopped and politicians found common ground "to take Lesotho out of the mud."

Foreign Minister Meets Staff, Diplomatic Corps

MB281807 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable Lengolo Monyake, was this morning introduced to the staff of his ministry. He appealed for courteous and speedy service to the people and cooperation in pursuance of new political directives made by his majesty and the chairman of the Military Council. He was later introduced to members of the diplomatic corps and heads of resident international organizations and agencies.

He reiterated Lesotho's stand to honor any bilateral and multilateral commitments with friendly countries and within the international community as earlier enunciated by his majesty and Major General Lekhanya.

Five New Council of Ministers Members Sworn In

MB281736 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Five new members of the Lesotho Council of Ministers, comprising a cabinet minister and four ministers of state, were sworn in by Mr Justice G.K. Molai before His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II, at the Royal Palace in Maseru this afternoon. The ministers who were sworn in are: Minister of Cooperatives, Rural Development, Youth, and Women's affairs Chief Lechesa Mathealira; Minister of State for Cooperatives, Rural Development, Youth, and Women's Affairs Mrs (Maliri Mahlaleri); Minister of State for Interior and Chieftainship Affairs Mr Paul Mabathoana; Minister of State for Water, Energy, and Mining Chief Patrick Molapo; and Minister of State for Education, Sports, and Culture Mr Phillip Mabathoana.

This brings to 20 the number of ministers who have been sworn in as members of the Lesotho Council of Ministers.

MADAGASCAR

Visiting Australian MP Discusses Trade Opportunities

AB251319 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Antananarivo, Jan 25 (AFP) — Prospects of increased cooperation between Australia and Madagascar in political, economic, social and cultural fields have opened up with the five-day visit here this week of Kerry Sibraa, chairman of the Australian Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

At a press conference before his departure from Antananarivo, Mr Sibraa said opportunities for trade and cultural exchanges would be examined, as would an air link and tourism. Mr Sibraa also did not rule out the possibility of Australia applying to join the Indian Ocean Commission, a body grouping island states of the western Indian Ocean plus France (by reason of its possession of Reunion) to encourage regional cooperation and trade.

Analysts here said the Madagascar Government was also keen to widen the concept of the Indian Ocean, and that Australia wanted to expand its contacts westward as well as in the South Pacific.

Mr Sibraa, who had talks with Malagasy Prime Minister Desire Rakotoakijaona during his stay, said Australia and Madagascar shared the wish to see the Indian Ocean become a nuclear-free zone.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Claims Killing 53 Zimbabwean Soldiers

AU281419 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon Jan 28 (AFP) — A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement today claimed the organizationan had killed 53 Zimbabwean soldiers out of a force of 2,000 which attacked the rebel-held coastal town of Marromeu on Sunday.

The Lisbon-based spokesman, Paulo Iliveira, said the rebels has later left the town, which they said they had occupied on January 13.

It was not clear however whether the Zimbabwean forces, which have been assisting the Mozambican army in its fight against the MNR, had driven the guerrillas from the town or whether they had left of their own accord.

Marromeu, located north of the strategic Mozambican port of Beira, is the site of a major army base and the country's largest sugar refinery.

When they announced they had occupied Marromeu, the MNR forces said they had killed 235 Mozambican and Zimbabwean soldiers and destroyed the sugar refinery.

In today's statement, Mr. Oliveira said that in Sunday's fighting the rebels had shot down a Zimbabwean helicopter, killing all five occupants.

MNR's Fernandes Interviewed on Marromeu Withdrawal

MB281602 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Antigovernment MNR rebels in Mozambique say they have withdrawn from the town of Marromeu 2 weeks after they claimed to have captured it. The MNR say they seized the town, which is Mozambique's largest sugar mill complex, at the beginning of this month and inflicted heavy casualties on Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops.

Now, they have pulled out. On the line to Lisbon, Robin White asked the MNR Secretary General Evo Fernandes, why.

[Begin recording] [Fernandes] We have decided this after a concentration of Zimbabwean paratroopers in the area.[Sentence as heard] They attacked Marromeu where we were and there was no reason to stay there.

[White] How many Zimbabwean troops were involved?

[Fernandes] A total of 2,000 Zimbabwean troops were involved in this attack and only Zimbabwean troops.

[White] Now, you've only captured the town a couple of weeks ago. What on earth was the point of taking it in the first place? Hasn't it all been a bit of a waste of time?

[Fernandes] No, because the most important sugar plantations and the most important sugar processing plant was installed in Marromeu. We had destroyed everything. We had also liberated more than a dozen of thousands of people who were living in communal villages, forced to live in communal villages. Thereafter, our targets were fulfilled. There was no reason to continue there

[White] Now you say that (?there were) Zimbabwean troops which forced you to leave Marromeu. Now, how do you know that they're Zimbabwean troops?

[Fernandes] Because, for instance, we had destroyed a helicopter and the bodies were found by our navy in the Zambezi River and according to documents that they had they were Zimbabwean soldiers.

[White] But were they wearing Zimbabwean uniforms?

[Fernades] Not only Zimbabwean uniforms but, as I told you, they were holding Zimbabwean identification cards.

[White] According to you, how many Zimbabwean troops are there now in Mozambique?

[Fernandes] Between 12,000 and 15,000 [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Interdict Against Solidarity-NPP Coalition Granted

MB271550 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Parliament will start next week without the planned coalition of the two parties in the Indian house of Parliament. Carmel Rickard has the story.

[Rickard] The temporary interdict was granted in the supreme court today preventing the opposition party in the House of Delegates from implementing the coalition. Earlier this month, the leaders of Solidarity and the National People's Party [NPP] signed an agreement paving the way for unity in Parliament, but five Solidarity officials opposed the coalition and brought the matter to court. Today the court was told that procoalition leaders in Solidarity intend fighting the issue, but that they have undertaken not to implement the agreement pending the outcome of the case.

The judge ordered that Solidarity not go ahead with the merger in the meantime. Commenting afterwards, one of the members of Parliament opposed to the deal, Pat Poovalingham, denied that he and his fellow applicants had any plans to (?split off) and form a new political party.

Opposition Leader Urges Lifting State of Emergency

MB280838 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0807 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28, SAPA — On the threshold of a "crucial" parliamentary session, the time had come for the government to lift the state of emergency, the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

Many of the children had gone back to school and it was costing the taxpayer a fortune in the present economic climate to maintain the state of emergency, he said in a statement in Cape Town.

"I belive it would contribute a great deal to relaxing the atmosphere for calm deliberation and debate in Parliament, as well as a return to some kind of normality in the townships and communities if the state president were to declare before Parliament starts that the state of emergency has been lifted," Dr Slabbert said.

Small Business Group Welcomes Opening of CBD

MB271229 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Small Business Development Corporation has issed a statement saying it welcomes the proposed opening of the Johannesburg Central Business District [CBD] to all races as a first step towards normalizing business activity in South Africa. The corporation said it hoped that the proclamation would provide not only for occupational rights, but would involve full ownership.

'Threat' To Seize Foreign Assets Reported

MB271552 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] South Africa's foreign assets are under threat of being seized as international banks spurn the government's proposed schedule to repay the country's debt. It is understood that several foreign banks have threatened to attack South African assets, including gold deliveries on South African Airways aircraft, unless Pretoria revises its current proposals which would start repaying the capital portion of the debt only in 1990.

In September the government announced it was canceling repayment because of the country's economic situation and the adverse foreign exchange rate. The standstill expires at the end of March and unless agreement is reached with foreign banks the threat could be carried out.

But in Cape Town, the transport minister, Hendrik Schoeman, say he does not consider the threat to be serious while the finance minister has been unavailable for comment.

South Africa owes a massive 34 thousand million rand to foreign banks.

Finance Minister Comments

MB280834 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0808 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, January 28, SAPA — There was no real threat of any foreign creditor banks attaching South African assets abroad, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

Reacting to press reports he said the appointment of a mediator such as Dr F. Leutwiler, was specifically aimed at removing the need for such action.

Press reports have suggested that at least one creditor bank is dissatisfied with proposals made by Dr Leutwiler. Reports alleged that threats to attach assets such as SAA [South African Airways] aircraft had been made.

"A creditor may under certain circumstances consider attachment of assets against a debtor," the minister said this morning.

"The very purpose of appointing a leader bank, or as in South Africa's case a prominent individual, to mediate between the creditors and a debtor country, is to reach an equitable agreement in substitution of previous contracts, which obviates the need for attachment actions."

"It is a well known fact that Dr Leutwiler has made significant progress in the negotiations between the South African Standstill Co-Ordinating Committee and the creditor banks and that a further meeting in this regard will take place towards the end of February.

"Present indications are that there is no real threat of attachment of South African assets," Mr Du Plessis said.

HNP Seeks Action Against Countries Hosting ANC

MB260549 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1856 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 25, SAPA — The Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] today called on the South African Government to take similar steps against other southern African countries who host the African National Congress as it said it had taken against Lesotho.

A statement issued after the HNP head committee met in Pretoria said the South African Transport Services should be refused to Zambia and Zimbabwe.

"In the case of Zambia and Zimbabwe, the South African Transport Services should refuse to handle cargoes to and from those states, just as they did in 1976 when the South African Government forced the government of Mr Ian Smith to capitulation.

"The HNP also appeals to the government to take meaningful steps against persons who are clothed as clergymen but identify themselves with the ANC and create a revolutionary climate.

"The committee also confirmed its full support to South Africa's security forces and its deep sympathy with the next of kin of the two policemen who were recently cruelly murdered on the west Rand," the statement said.

HNP To Cooperate With Conservatives in Opposition

MB260533 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1612 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 25, SAPA — The Herstigte Nasionale Party today said it was willing to cooperate with the Conservative Party in order to effectively oppose the government.

In a statement after an executive meeting in Pretoria today, the ultra-conservative HNP which won its first parliamaentary seat in the recent byelection said:

"The head committee and chairman of branch committees of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, has decided that, as in the past, and especially in the light of a possible early general election or referendum, the HNP confirms its willingness to discussions and cooperation with the Conservative Party, so that the present government can be effectively opposed."

Conservative Party Demands Restoral of Order

MB260618 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2050 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria Jan 25, SAPA — The Conservative Party today called on the government to restore order, safeguard the country's borders, and criticised restrictions that prevented the police acting in their own discretion.

At a meeting in Pretoria, the 19 member Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr Andries Trurnicht, noted with concern that:

"The unrest situation in the country and its borders is still costing more lives, and demands that the government, without delay and with the greatest seriousness, take effective steps to restore order, rather than make hollow threats.

"The Executive Committee is deeply concerned that, due to the weak political actions of the government, restrictions have been placed on the South African police that prevent them from taking action in their own discretion in the interests of the country and their own safety.

"It has led to a serious attack on the traditional esteem and respect the SAP enjoyed in all groups and communities.

"The Executive Committee demands the government, without hesitation, take active and strong steps to effectively safeguard us and its borders," the statement said.

UDF Workshop Aims at Increasing White Membership

MB270740 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] has held a workshop aimed at attracting more white membership. Area spokesman (Tom Wasp) says white support for the UDF is growing, as people search for solutions to South African's present crisis. Delegates at the workshop have also condemned the recent detentions of the UDF acting publicity secretary, Murphy Morope, and other UDF members. Mr (Wasp) says he cannot understand how business leaders and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] can meet the ANC with impunity, but UDF leaders are detained when they return from such a meeting.

He was referring to a recent UDF delegation that had gone to Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Labor Movement and while there they met with members of the ANC.

Delmas Trial Witness Denies Giving False Evidence

MB271546 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A defector from the ANC has denied giving false evidence at the Delmas treason trial. The witness, who testified behind closed doors, has denied that his evidence concerning Beyers Naude was a trick. He told the court that the leader of the South African Council of Churches had given him 60 rand to carry out his ANC mission. He also refused to disclose the names of people with whom he had entered into an agreement granting indemnity from prosecution. The state witness is in the process of joining the SAP. Twenty-two United Democratic Members, among them Terror Lekota and Popo Molefe, are stainding trial for treason, murder, and terrorism. The trial which started last week is continuing.

Transkei's Matanzima Criticizes UN, OAU

MB271310 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1855 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Butterworth, Jan 26, SAPA — The United Nations Organisation and the Organisation of African Unity were strongly attacked here at the weekend by the state president of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima was speaking during his tour to bid farewell to his people as he will be retiring next month.

Chief Matanzima said a civilised community such as Transkei's had been denied membership of the two bodies although fully qualified to be admitted. He said they instead recognised self imposed leaders of no consequence.

"I am not under any illusions to their tricks in allowing stooges to attend their parlimentary bodies and for propaganda purposes. We are inviting these imperialists to visit us although we know their lies will be exposed," he said. "I challenge the UNO and OAU to invite me after my retirement to attend these bodies in order to expose their machinations and chicanery," he said.

Paying tribute to his people Chief Matanzima said: "Transkei is free from infectious scourges which are now daily practices in the detribalised towns of South Africa. People who are under the diabolical influence of the communist organisations like the UDF and ANC and other subsidary revolutionary bodies that purport to be the leadership of black Africa. [Sentence as received]

He said the war between Iran and Iraq, the murderous conduct of Ayatollah Khomeni and Idi Amin, the dictatorship of the recently overthrown Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho and other "blood thirsty military dictatorships never raised indignation at the UNO and OAU.

Chief Matanzima said Trankei had resolved to retain its integrity. "Self realisation and self discipline in our country are our way of life."

He said only Australia acknowledged their fast development, with South Africa assisting them. "We shall remain friends with these two countries and also our counterparts Bophuthatswana and Venda," he said.

'Sporadic' Violence Continues at Squatters Camp

MB281922 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1921 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28, SAPA — Sporadic violence continued at the KTC [expansion unknown] squatter camp today as armed factions patrolled the inner camp after fierce fighting yesterday left four people dead, several injured and 51 shacks destroyed by fire.

And at nearby Langa about 100 women gathered outside the Western Cape Dint Board (WCDB) offices in protest against high rentals and demanded the withdrawal of security forces as the rent boycott conintues.

Security forces kept a strict watch at the KTC today after tension mounted once again when armed factions partolled the inner-camp.

Fighting at KTC began yesterday as a splinter group of squatter leader Mr Oliver Memani clashed with supporters still loyal to him in apparent retaliation for attacks on them last week. The dispute began over Mr Memani's leadership.

Around 9am at least four KTC shacks said to belong to Memani loyalists were set alight.

Late today Mr Memani was still in hiding with his family after his home was gutted and several shots were fired at him yesterday.

Large groups of men armed with knobkerries, spears and pangas patrolled the inner KTC camp as security forces prevented youths from entering the area and a police helicopter circled overhead.

Just after 12pm a group of more than a hundred armed youths, watched over by security forces, marched down NY78 chanting war cries.

Police using a loud-hailer told people to go home and urged them to remain calm and orderly.

One resident said: "The fathers are killing and beating Memani's comrades because of a dispute over money of the organistion. They are burning the houses of Memani's people."

Faction Fighting Blamed

MB281233 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1228 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28, SAPA — Violence flared again today in KTC near Nyanga where four people have died and scores have been left homeless in what is believed to have been faction fighting.

Police have been unable to establish whether anyone was injured of killed in the latest clashed which happened in inaccessible spots in the squatter camp.

The clashes occurred about 11am and were monitored from the air by a police helicopter.

However, a police spokesman said it had been impossible for police in armoured vehicles to reach the spots where the fighting had broken out.

By early this afternoon, police said the situation had calmed and a meeting had been planned for later in the day between the various groups.

Police said 50 shacks were burnt during the night and another about 8am today.

A man was found stabbed to death last night and the death toll rose to four today with the discovery of three more bodies.

Police were unable to say whether the incident were connected.

'Hundreds' of Pondos Return to Transkei

MB282001 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Durban, Jan 28, SAPA — Hundreds of Pondo men, women and children, fearing further clashes between Pondos and Zulus, are returning to Transkei from many parts of Natal while their government prepares for urgent talks with KwaZulu officials and the South African Government to resolve the problem.

Transkeian consul-general in Durban, Chief J.D. Moshoeshoe, said it was only "natural" for his people to stream back to their homeland.

"My government, with the help of South African Transport Services [SATS] has gone to the aid of Transkei people wanting to return home," he said.

Many Pondos were also paying their own way back to the Transkei.

Chief Moshoeshoe confirmed that some people were returning on foot because of transport and cash problems.

A spokesman for SATS said more refugees had been housed in temporary accommodation at Winklespruit on the South coast and other areas.

He said they would remain at the transit areas until arrangements were made for them to be taken to the Transkei.

Chief Moshoeshoe said most of the men involved in clashes at the Malukazi areas, near Umbongintwini, last week, were living in temporary accommodation.

He refused to say where they were because he feared they might be attacked.

Today hundreds of Pondos from St Wendolins, Lindelani, near Ntuzuma, and other Pondo settlements were seen evacuating their shacks and houses with their belongings.

Chief Moshoeshoe said although his government was removing Pondos to the Transkei they could return when they pleased after or when the Pondo-Zulu controversy was resolved.

Pondo-Zulu faction fighting in the Malukazi area, which started on Christmas Eve, last year, has left at least 113 killed.

Forty two men and women were either hacked or burned to death, scores were injured and thousands were left homeless after more than 300 shacks and houses were destroyed during two days of fighting in the area last week.

Five Killed in Fighting Near Umbumbulu

MB290735 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0726 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Durban, Jan 29, SAPA — Five black men were shot dead and two injured early this morning when a group of about 50 men armed with home-made firearms opened fire on people waiting at a bus stop at Komoya near Umbumbulu.

SABC radio news quotes police as saying the shooting took place about 5am.

Police reiterated the clash was apprently the result of an earlier feud, and not related to the recent clashes between factions of Zulus and Pondos in the Natal area.

Police Report Unrest Incidents for 28-29 January

28 Jan

MB281811 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1810 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 28, SAPA — Here is the 7pm unrest report, issued to SAPA by a spokesman for the SAP's Public Relations Division:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported since 8am today.

"In the KTC [expansion unknown] squatter camp near Cape Town, a hut was destroyed after being set alight and in a faction fight between two black groups three blacks — aged 24, 13, and 18 respectively — were killed. One was apparently knifed to death while the two youths both had severe axe wounds.

"Soweto, on the Witwatersrand, also experienced a number of violent incidents.

"Arsonists extensively damaged the Emdeni Secondary School. A motorcycle and three private vehicles, a delivery vehicle as well as a post office vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"Stonethrowers caused extensive damage to the Lofetfe Primary School and in other incidents of stonethrowing a private vehicle and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged.

"Petrol bombs were used to set fire to a private vehicle and two delivery vehicles. The driver of one of these vehicles was also robbed of a large amount of cash. In one of these incidents the police fired birdshot to disperse the arsonists. No injuries were reported.

"During an illegal gathering the police were forced to fire tearsmoke to disperse a mob. The police shortly afterwards again had to use tearsmoke and eventually birdshot to disperse a large mob of blacks that attacked and stoned a police vehicle.

"In Mohlakeng, on the West Rand, police fired birdshot to disperse a group of blacks who had set fire to a motor vehicle.

"At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, two men were wounded when the police fired birdshot to disperse a large mob of stonethrowers. Both men were medically treated and arrested.

"At Chesterville, near Durban, blacks hurling petrol bombs caused extensive damage to three private vehicles.

"The police this morning arrested four black men near Pretoria. The were intimidating other blacks and preventing them from attending the Soshanguve Technikon.

"At Mamelodi stonethrowers injured a policeman. Police fired birdshot to disperse the stonethrowers.

"At Burgersdorp a black man who was injured during police action earlier this week in the Zandbult township died this morning in hospital from his wounds."

Ends report.

29 Jan
MB290704 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0636 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 29, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported last night:

"At Soshanguve near Pretoria, a bus and a private home were petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

"At Mphophomeni near Howick, an SAP vehicle was stoned. Two policemen were slightly injured. A youth was arrested after police fired birdshot to disperse their attackers.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] three private motorcars and a truck were set on fire and extensively damaged.

"In Guguletu, shots were fired at a police van. The driver was slightly injured when one of the bullets struck his leg.

"At Bellville South, the main hall at the IDK [expansion unknown] campus was damaged by arsonists.

"At Kagiso on the West Rand a private home was petrol-bombed and fairly extensively damaged."

Press Examines Current Problems, Issues

[Editorial Report] **NP View of Botha's Plans**
Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 26 January carries a column on page 22 by Wynand Malan, National Party (NP) member of parliament (MP), which says there is a great risk this year that if there are no reform breakthroughs, "extra-parliamentary activity may force the Government into taking additional authoritarian action." He predicts that pass laws and possibly the Separate Amenities Act will be scrapped, but that the Group Areas Act and acts covering education "will not receive attention this session." He predicts that both black and white churches and churchmen will gain political prominence, and "it can be expected that the Government will come forward with a constitutional proposal or even more than one proposal."

Suzman Expresses Little Hope

Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP, comments in a column on the same page: "It is astonishing that in the light of the escalating unrest at home, the flagging economy and the increasing hostility of former allies abroad, one can anticipate no fundamental change in the apartheid structure." While Botha may announce reforms in terms of citizenship, pass laws, and freehold rights, Suzman feels the "fundamental" laws of influx control, the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts will remain substantially unchanged.

Shift Bosses Oppose Black Gains

A report on page 1 of the finance section says a graduate student's study on "attitudes to black advancement and trade unions held by shift bosses on selected mines" has shown: "Shift bosses have a marked desire to maintain the social distance between whites and blacks; They do not want blacks to join 'white' trade unions; many are not even in favour of black membership of any trade union." "The only glimmer of hope comes from younger shift bosses and those who are more highly educated. They tend to hold attitudes more favourable to black advancement."

Tough Year for Industrial Relations

In the "People in Business" column on page 2 Bryan Deans writes that industrial relations consultants have said "there is still a lot of infighting going on in COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and that the full effect of this new union power-base will be felt only when these internal divisions have been sorted out." Consultant Roddy Campbell predicts a tough year for management "because they will be confronted with highly politicised issues rather than straightforward industrial problems." Garry Whyte said he expected " 'less frequent use of wildcat strikes but much tougher negotiations.' " He said the unions have remained fairly quiet despite township unrest: " 'they are becoming less impulsive — an indication of both their increasing sophistication and their confidence in their own power.' "

Townships Aid Terrorism

In the "View from Natal" column on page 3 of the review section, Michael Green notes the increased security measures at various shops in the Durban area since the Amanzimtoti bomb blast, but says this is hardly the answer to the terrorist problem. The people of the townships must be prepared to talk to the police about bombers and bombs, he says, for terrorism can only be "eliminated or greatly reduced if the terrorist is given no place to hide."

PFP Split Over ANC

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 25 January carries a report by Brian Stuart which says some members of the PFP party caucus "are 'dead against' any form of alliance between the PFP and the ANC, or the unbanning of the ANC, unless the ANC was to abandon its commitment to acts of violence and murder." These same members are against bannings and detentions without trial, but feel the ANC is not simply a banned political organisation, but "a body with a specific policy aimed at the violent overthrow of the Government." The faction opposes the unbanning of the SA Communist Party for the same reason, but stressed that these issues were regarded as " 'differences in emphasis' rather than a 'clash within the party'." Stuart notes that the differences have led PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert to become party spokesman on defence and security in place of Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, and to the withdrawl from the defense group of Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville.

Slabbert told *THE CITIZEN* he would "clarify his party's position on the ANC during the No Confidence Debate opening in the House of Assembly on February 3."

Tutu Chances as Bishop 'Declined'

Stuart also reports on page 3 that Bishop Desmond Tutu's chances of election as the new Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town are "said to have 'declined sharply' in the wake of his latest statements in support of the ANC." "*THE CITIZEN* was told that while the Cape Town diocese has taken a very strong anti-apartheid line, Bishop Tutu now appears to be too deeply involved in politics to be seen as 'Father in God' to the Anglican communion throughout Southern Africa."

CITIZEN on Botha Speech

In its editorial on page 6 *THE CITIZEN* says if President Botha's speech on Friday "brings together the reforms that have been introduced and the reforms about to be introduced in simple, easily absorbed terms, it will be a success." But, it cautions, the world "must not be roused into a state of great expectation that everything is going to be resolved in one go. It won't be."

Black Decision-Making

THE STAR reports on page 4 that John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, has said the "Government has promised that blacks could participate in decision-making up to the highest level, but it has at the same time apparently ruled out admitting them to Parliament." If blacks were admitted to the President's Council, he said, "it would have to be made superior to Parliament in order for the Government to be able to carry out its promise that blacks would be involved in decision-making up to the highest level."

U.S. Aid for UNITA Urged

Commenting on U.S. plans to offer support to Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, *THE STAR* says in an editoiral on page 10: "America must now demand a political solution in Angola, failing which it would provide Dr Savimbi with enough assistance to make a continuation of the civil war counterproductive for the MPLA government and its allies. Half measures will only prolong the war." South Africa is "already more deeply involved in the Angola situation than we would like. Whatever happens, this dangerous involvement must not be increased."

Doubt Over 'Relations Committees'

A second editorial on the same page says, "The most encouraging impact of the new directives to 'relations committees' — meeting points for representatives of all races, aimed at eliminating group friction — is that the Government is at last actively promoting contact and harmony between all race groups." The question is "how communities separated by deliberate policy in the spheres of education, residence and political rights can simultaneously cope with trying to be together. We doubt if the Government can have its cake and eat it."

HNP MP Against Parliament System

David Braun reports on page 10 that Louis Stofberg, the Herstigte Nasionale Party MP from Sasolburg, is determined. " 'My presence in Parliament will be an HNP presence and nobody else's. I will strike an HNP note everytime I open my mouth.' " Stofberg does not want to reveal the nature of the HNP's strategy, or "which issues or personalities he will be gunning for," Braun says, but declares: " 'obviously I am going to take on the Nats, and the system. The HNP does not support this system of Parliament. We want something completely different.' "

Black Authorities Criticized

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 27 January reports on page 2 that the mayor of Thokoza, Gerald Mamabolo, "has warned the Government that black local authorities, even if they were generally accepted, could never satisfy black political aspirations." He said: " 'This deliberate omission of the black majority from the decision-making process of this country is regarded by many as an open invitation to the black majority to resist the newly established Black Local Authorities.' "

No Mandate for Tutu, SPCC

Sowetan mayor Ephraim Tshabalala told a Sofasonke Party meeting on Sunday that Bishop Tutu and the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) " 'are being given a lot of publicity in the newspapers, but nobody has mandated them to represent us,' " the *SOWETAN* reports on page 2. "The chairman of the party, Mr Johnson Mokoena, said Bishop Tutu did not represent black people because 'he lives with whites in Johannesburg and heads a white church.' "

Ga-Rankuwa Children 'Sjambokked'

Alinah Dube reports on page 3 that Bophuthatswana police 'sjambokked' schoolchildren after classes were disrupted at schools in Ga-Rankuwa on Friday. "Later on the same day groups of rampaging youths set alight two delivery trucks in the townships."

SOWETAN on School Crisis

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* comments that the timing of the police ban on a public meeting called by the SPCC is "disastrous" and "could well fuel the interests of people who are not prepared to see the education crisis sort itself out." It is time the security forces were taken out of the townships, it adds. "We hope that the education chiefs will explain to the police department that education is such a soft target and that things are still so fluid that any measures that might sour relations between the people and the Government now, will halt the excellent attempts they are making to move ahead."

Government Hopeful over School Opening

Sam Mabe reports in the "Focus" column on the same page, that Job Schoeman, liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, feels "schooling will return to normal because some of the demands made at the national conference" convened by the SPCC last month have been met. "But it must be borne in mind that the schools are very volatile," Mabe warns. "The first guarantee for stability might be the removal of the immediate cause of discontent — the South African Defence Force troops — from the townships."

Tutu Defended

Aggrey Klaaste, in the "On the Line" column on page 8, says someone has to take up the case in defence of Bishop Tutu. "The reactionary state media have already taken the cleric apart and if I know the signs, that is something like the kiss of death." "The way the emotions have been whipped up, some of us even fear" for Tutu's life upon his return from the United States. Klaaste says that while Tutu "could very well have said things about the ANC," there could easily have been an "error of perceptions" about his words.

Hurley Criticizes SABC Reporting

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 27 January reports on page 3 that Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley "deplored the way" in which the SABC used an interview with him by stressing what appeared to be criticism of Bishop Tutu. Hurley said he had emphasised to the interviewer that "he had not seen the full wording of Bishop Tutu's controversial statement."

Church Direction Changing

Keith Abendroth reports on the same page that Hurley has said the "whole 'thrust' and approach of the church in South Africa was to be changed — and that dialogue wth all 'liberation movements' was vital." The archbishop said he was not optimistic that President Botha's opening of Parliament speech would " 'make the quantum leap that is needed in South Africa'," and said that although the church was working for reconciliation in the country, he feared reconciliation was " 'some distance away,' " The people are now rising en masse against apartheid oppression, Hurley said, adding: " 'The stronger the oppression the stronger the reaction. We want the Government to understand this and realise that it must make that giant leap.' "

Botswana 'in Danger' of Action

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says "The departure of 60 ANC members from Lesotho shows that there were, in fact, ANC activists in that country, as Pretoria alleged." Now Botswana has been warned to take action against ANC terrorists in its territory. "That Botswana is in danger of being subjected to a border clamp similar to that imposed on Lesotho — or might again be subjected to a military raid — is obvious."

SADF Mum on Arms Buildup

An article on page 9 says a spokesman for the SADF has declined comment on allegations in an unidentified Sunday newspaper that South Africa is engaged in secret arms build-up. "The report claimed that undisclosed amounts of foreign exchange from overseas sales of South African arms were being allocated to defence, and that the Special Defence Account (which came to light during the Info scandal) was not open to audit."

Banks' Hire Purchase Rates Fall

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 27 January reports on page 1 that "a *BUSINESS DAY* survey shows that major lending banks Wesbank, Stannic and Nedfin are offering their most credit-worthy corporate clients rates ranging from the cost of prime overdraft money (15,5 percent) to 18,5 percent. In January last year, these rates were pitched at between 25 percent and 30 percent." Good consumer clients "are being offered an average of 22 percent by the banks for HP [hire purchase] contracts on cars, especially, and home improvements."

Leutwiler Warning Real

A report on the same page says a spokesman for debt negotiator Fritz Leutwiler has said Leutwiler's "warning that SA assets overseas could be seized if no agreement was reached on SA's debt moratorium was not just a tactical move." While Leutwiler " 'is very strong on tactics' ", the warning showed his concern " 'that what happened during the Iran crisis should not happen with SA,' " the spokesman said.

UDF Badge-Wearer Reinstated

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on page 5 that an Atlantis Diesel Engines employee who was fired for refusing to remove a United Democratic Front badge from his overalls, has been ordered reinstated by the Industrial Court. "Lawyers believe the case did not revolve around whether workers could wear politically orientated clothing to work, but whether petty infringements could warrant dismissal."

Tutu Remarks Criticized

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* cites Bishop Tutu's remarks about black servants slipping a little something into their employers' morning coffee and asks: "Is the Bishop of Johannesburg, by indulging in supposition of this nature, warning or threatening or advocating?" It notes that the Reverend Philip W.R. Russell, archbishop of Cape Town, has written that "if the church is not to become a caricature that baptises, marries and buries whites, it has actively to support ('be pressed into service as an ally') the political aspirations of its black members (who are in the majority)." "That seems to plain-speaking people like us to be coming rather close to the theology of liberation," it says, but we "would like to think that the Christian principles of the Church of the Province, as espoused by its bishops, are not based on shifting sands."

Botha Behind Business Problems

In another editorial on the same page, the paper says that South African Airways financial problems can be laid "squarely at the door of State President P.W. Botha," whose August 15 speech bashed the rand and encouraged unrest which has been a blow to tourism. "Somehow, before it ruins the economy, government has to be persuaded of the folly of its ways," for what is happening to SAA, "is also happening, sometimes to a much greater degree, to thousands of other smaller business undertakings."

Browde on Lusaka Meeting

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 27 January says in an article on page 6 "that Jules Browde of the National Convention Movement [NCM] told the newspaper yesterday that the question of violence did not come up when he met Oliver Tambo in Lusaka." He said that the meeting with Tambo was friendly and cordial and that the ANC is finding problems with the objectives of the NCM. Tambo wanted clarification of the NCM's manifesto. Concluding, Mr Browde says, "I want to convince the government to create a climate in which negotiation can take place, to legalize banned organizations, and to release political prisoners."

ZIMBABWE

Algerian Foreign Minister Holds Talks 20 Jan

PM231448 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 20 Jan 86 p 5

[APS dispatch: "Algeria and Zimbabwe Have Always Been Found Where the Freedom of People Is at Stake"]

[Text] Harare — The Algerian-Zimbabwean talks started in Harare on Saturday between the Algerian delegation, headed by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and the Zimbabwean delegation headed by Witness Mangwende. The two delegations exchanged information on the building and development efforts in their respective countries. For instance, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi informed his counterpart about the process of enriching the National Charter.

The two ministers then examined Algerian-Zimbabwean relations and stressed the high quality of these relations and the many prospects which are likely to be used for developing them. This is thanks to the ties of solidarity and mutual understanding. In this framework, the two delegation heads decided to hold a meeting of the Algerian-Zimbabwean joint commission as soon as possible. Finally, at the international level, the two delegations analyzed the situation prevailing in Africa and reviewed various questions of common interest.

Similarly, the two ministers closely examined preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit which is due to be held in Harare with a view to helping ensure this summit's success. This is in the interests of the southern African people and the attainment of the movement's objectives in general.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi highlighted the exceptional quality of the ties between Algeria and Zimbabwe which have their roots in the two peoples' common struggle to impose their right to live in freedom and dignity.

The minister then discussed the next nonaligned summit which is to be held in the Zimbabwean capital and said that "in deciding in Luanda to hold their eighth summit in Harare next September, the nonaligned countries wanted to pay a well deserved tribute to your country and your people, whose courage, determination, and spirit of sacrifice triumphed over the forces of domination and exploitation."

"This choice also reaffirms the Nonaligned Movement's practical solidarity with Zimbabwe and the other independent countries in the region which are facing the Pretoria regime's aggressive and destabilizing machinations. It also reaffirms our movement's support for the South African and Namibian people in their just national liberation struggle." The minister added: "It is only natural for the Nonaligned Movement to express its solidarity with the struggle of the southern African people since one of its main missions is still support for all just causes throughout the world."

"This solidarity and support are particularly urgent today since the situation in the southern part of our continent is experiencing serious developments which give cause for the greatest concern. Now more than ever the Pretoria regime is constantly challenging the international community in this region and is condemning it to growing insecurity and instability."

"The Pretoria regime's open aggressions against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lesotho and the People's Republic of Angola, and the threats of aggression against your fraternal country lengthen the long list of the apartheid regime's crimes. These crimes are in the futile pursuit of the objectives of overcoming the resistance of the South African and Namibian people and destroying the solidarity of the neighboring countries with their just national liberation struggle."

"In the face of the racist Pretoria regime, its defiance, and its hegemonist ambitions, the nonaligned countries' real African solidarity must be unshakable," the minister said, before paying tribute to the Frontline States for their firm stance and dignity despite all kinds of pressures and repeated aggressions against their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Algeria, which is so close to Zimbabwe, he said, is also anxious to reaffirm its fraternal solidarity and unswerving support for the national liberation struggles being waged by the South African and Namibian people.

Because of the experience of their own national liberation struggle and their commitment to just causes, Algeria and Zimbabwe have always been found side by side wherever the freedom of people is at stake. This is true of their support for the West Saharan people in their conflict with the Kingdom of Morocco and their support for the plan to settle this question peacefully contained in OAU Resolution 104 which has been ratified by the whole international community. The minister concluded by saying: "In view of the present circumstances of the international situation, Zimbabwe and Algeria are being called upon to shoulder more responsibility, which prompts them to sustained consultation with a view to strongly asserting their constant nonalignment and to working for the consolidation of our movement.

In this context, the Middle East peace conference remains the necessary and inevitable framework, as is the satisfaction of the Palestinian people's national rights by granting their main right, namely to establish an independent Palestinian state on its historical territory. [quotation marks as published]

The Zimbabwean minister, for his part, stated in particular that "we regard your visit to Zimbabwe as a significant sign of a deeply rooted friendship and of cooperation between our two countries. Since the days of Algeria's pioneering role in the armed struggle, our people have developed great admiration for our Algerian brothers and sisters, whose heroism gave us great inspiration when we were contemplating launching our own armed struggle.

"When we finally began our liberation struggle we enjoyed Algeria's solidarity and firm support until we gain our own independence. Since then relations between our two republics have continued to be diversified and strengthened for the natural benefit of our fraternal people. The last 5 years have not only seen the establishment of diplomatic relations but also several exchanges of important visits. For instance in 1981 Zimbabwe was greatly honored by a visit from President Chadli Bendjedid to our young Republic — a visit which we saw as a precise and clear indication of the great friendship between our two countries and which would consolidate mutual understanding. As we know, the historic visit was returned by our comrade prime minister's successful visit in January.

"In this connection I note with satisfaction the commitment Algeria shares with Zimbabwe to supporting the liberation movement in southern Africa, the West Sahara, and elsewhere. Our joint positions and our cooperation in this respect, through the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations, are a reflection of our two governments' move toward independence, freedom, justice, and peace." "The South African apartheid regime's domestic and regional policy is similar in several ways to Israel's Zionist policy in the Middle East."

"The two pariah states share the philosophy of oppression and repression at home and aggression toward foreign countries and cooperate closely in the defense of their racist systems. Consequently it is natural for us to fully support the Palestinian struggle launched by the PLO in any process aimed at solving the Middle East problem."

"Our two fraternal states are also fully committed to the Nonaligned Movement, we thank Algeria and the other progressive countries for the role they played in the choice of our young nation as host for that movement's 1986 summit. We hope and have no doubt that our friends like Algeria, who have experience in this sphere, will help us in preparations for a successful summit conference in Harare in September 1986."

"I greatly appreciate the discussions and exchanges of views now going on between us. What is more, as a founding member and former chairman of our movement, Algeria is extremely well placed and qualified to advise and assist Zimbabwe in its preparations for the eighth summit."

ZAPU MP's, Army Officers in Court on Coup Charges

MB281812 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Zimbabwe, two members of parliament from Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party along with five army officers have appreared in court charged with plotting a coup against the government of Robert Mugabe. From Harare, Michelle Faul reports.

[Faul] A state prosecutor alleged that they held several meetings to plan a coup at a house in the (Yuvalli) suburb of Highfield. The address given to the court is that of Mr Joshua Nkomo. The opposition leader's main home is in his political stronghold, the Matabeleland provincial capital of Bulawayo. The meetings are supposed to have taken place between January and August of last year. The court was told that news of the alleged coup (?got) to the police who arrested all suspects. The members of parliament and soldiers are among scores of Mr Nkomo's officials and supporters who were arrested in a clampdown on the part over 4 months of last year. Mr (Malunge) told the magistrate what while he was in detention [words indistinct] for the police, but that he was not allowed to contact his lawyer. Mr (Thomas) said that he was also not given access to a lawyer. Both men said they were taken from detention cells in small towns and brought to Harare without being told that they were going on trial or what the charges were. The magistrate remanded them in custody until 10 February, after the prosecutors produced a ministerial certificate [words indistinct] for the accused men. The treason trial takes place when Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo's parties are involved in complicated talks for a merger that could lead to a 1-party state in Zimbabwe.

Radio Truth Comments on Lesotho Coup, Cuban Presence

MB240939 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English
to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is really fortuitous that Chief Jonathan, former prime minister of Lesotho, was ousted by Major General Lekhanya in that country's recent coup, just when the Cuban delegation headed by Cuba's minister of foreign affairs, the dreaded Senor Isidoro Malmierca, was in Maseru, capital of the tiny mountainous kingdom. He and his delegation had arrived in Lesotho last weekend.

The delegation's arrival coincided with the downfall of Chief Jonathan. Senor Malmierca and his Cuban henchmen are currently holed up in Maseru wondering just how to escape to Mozambique from whence they can wend their way back to Cuba. If the coup had not taken place when it did, Lesotho might have seen the eventual arrival of contingents of Cuban troops with the intention of joining forces with the ANC, following the pattern seen in Angola with the SWAPO insurgents. On the orders of the Soviet Union, the MPLA invited the Cubans into Angola, thus creating an international conflict.

It is reported that the final breakdown occured between Maj Gen Justin Lekhanya and Chief Leabua Jonathan when it became known that the Russian Embassy had increased its staff to 30 in order, it is rumored, to increase sabotage activities within the South African Republic.

It is to be hoped that the representatives of Red China, North Korea, East Germany, Czhecoslovakia, as well as the Russians and Cuban diplomats will be recalled to their respective countries in the near future. Diplamatic representative of this ilk, as we know to our cost, are sent for the sole purpose of furthering communist — particularly Russian — aims, and they do not have interests of the African Continent at heart.